FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LIMITED SCOPE OF ROMANIAN COOPERATION REPORTED

AU171552 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Sep 84 p 9

[Laszlo Szabo article: "On-the-Spot Report About 'Shield-84'"]

[Excerpts] After a 2-week preparation and 4 days of combat activity, the "Shield-84" military exercise, with the participation of 60,000 troops from seven socialist countries' armies, ended in the CSSR. The exercise was led by Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of defense. The assumption was that an attack would be carried out against the CSSR from a direction not previously known by the participating troops, and the aggressors would advance quickly and deeply into CSSR territory. Upon demand, the coalition armies of the Warsaw Pact would supply aid.

The Romanian officers, poring over maps, are following the military operations and correcting, receiving, and giving new orders, according to the real combat actions of the exercise. The Romanian commander reports on preparedness and on his command decisions necessary for carrying out a counterstrike to the Czechoslovak commander, who leads the combat activity of the subordinate coalition units in the same way as the Soviet or Hungarian commanders do. I am speaking in the Romanian camp with the chief of staff of the Romanian unit, Lieutenant Colonel Nicolae Predonescu. The chief of staff tells me that there work is evaluated according to the extent of military cooperation with the Hungarian, Soviet, and CSSR units carrying out the same military operation.

"According to the agreement between the Romanian and CSSR Governments, our Army's chief commander, Comrade Ceausescu, ordered the staff of our unit under the command of the CSSR People's Army for a limited period, with the task of participating, in cooperation with the Hungarians and Soviets, in halting the enemy that broke into CSSR territory, and then in the counteroffensive and liquidation of the aggressor. After carrying out our task, we will be taken back, again under the orders of the commander in chief of the Romanian Army. Our cooperation succeeded very well, the staff work was excellent," says Lieutenant Colonel Predonescu, who then tells how well they felt one evening at the Hungarian camp where they participated in a friendly meeting.

CEMA WOOD-PROCESSING PROTOCOL SIGNED IN PIESTANY

AU161524 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 84 p 2

[Summary] The 21st session of the CEMA standing working group for economic and scientific-technological cooperation in the wood-processing industry ended in Piestany, Slovakia, on 7 September with the signing of a final protocol on the further expansion of cooperation in the 1986-90 period. The session also assessed the current state and prospects of the development of modern engineering production for the needs of the forestry complex.

GDR AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

AU171415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Stockholm (ADN) -- The meeting of confidence- and security-building measures must consist of reducing military confrontation and promoting true disarmament negotiations. This was declared by the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Guenter Buehring, before the plenum of the 35 delegations of the Stockholm conference on Thursday [13 September].

He referred to the statement of Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, that "the aggravation of the international situation calls for strengthening the striving for peaceful coexistence. There is no reasonable alternative to this."

Ambassador Buehring stressed that the Stockholm conference offers a chance for returning to detente. He called NATO's currently held series of maneuvers, "Autumn Forge" -- which in terms of size, number, and character represent an unparalleled military concentration at the border with the socialist states -- a negative example opposing this goal. The GDR therefore considers an agreement on upper limits for the numbers participating in military maneuvers an important confidence-building measure.

Substantial results can be achieved at the Stockholm conference only if all participants let themselves be guided by the principles adopted in Helsinki, the GDR representative stressed. This includes unrestricted respect for Europe's postwar order, renunciation of ideas for waging nuclear wars, and recognition of the principle of equality and equal security in word and deed. Therefore the GDR will continue working to link large-scale international political and legal measures with those of a military-technological kind.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT STOCKHOLM MEETING

LD142032 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Stockholm, September 14 (MTI) -- Ambassador Istvan Varga, head of the Hungarian delegation at the Stockholm conference, made a contribution to the conference on September 14. Istvan Varga recalled that at the previous session the overwhelming majority of the participating countries had expressed interest in the success of the conference, and in achieving agreements that build confidence and security. The proposals put forward by the participating countries are suitable for becoming a basis of principal agreements reducing the dangers of military confrontation in Europe.

The head of the Hungarian delegation emphasized that international conditions are unfavourable and are hindering successful talks. NATO is not showing any inclination for negotiated and balanced settlements in the field of arms limitation that satisfy the security interests of all parties concerned. The deployment of Euromissiles continues and the barriers hindering economic cooperation are also unfavourable.

In conclusion Ambassador Istvan Varga said that despite such conditions efforts must be made at the Stockholm conference to continue objective dialogue.

HOXHA GREETINGS READ AT PARTISAN COMMEMORATIONS

Peza Conference Anniversary

AU170816 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Tirana, September 17 (ATA) -- Two significant events were commemorated yesterday in the heroic Peza of Tirana District: the 42nd anniversary of the historic conference which laid the foundations of our peoples power and the 40th anniversary of the formation of the 22nd Shock Brigade. On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Party Committee and Executive Committee of the district people's council, the former partisans of the brigade etc., homages were paid to and wreaths were laid at the martyrs graves of the region of Peza and the lapidary devoted to the 22nd Shock Brigade. Attending the big popular [as received] organised on this occasion were also the comrades, Hekuran Isai, Besnik Bekteshi, Qirjako Mihali, Foto Cami, Prokop Murra, Ilambi Gegprifti, Haxhi Lleshi, and other comrades.

Amidst the indescribable joy of those present, Comrade Besnik Bekteshi read the greeting of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed to the former partisans and cadres of the 22nd Shock Brigade on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its creation.

In his speech Comrade Besnik Bekteshi conveyed to those present the greetings of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, personally.

After the rally visits were made to the museum house, in which the proceedings of the historic conference of Peza took place and to the historic museum of the region.

In the afternoon the people of Peza saw off with love the former partisans of the 22nd Shock Brigade.

Gjirokaster Liberation Marked

AU170835 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Tirana, September 17/ATA/ -- The people of the district of Gjirokastra celebrated yesterday with enthusiasm two marked events: the 40th anniversary of the creation of the 14th Shock Brigade and the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the city from the foreign occupiers and local traitors.

Wreaths were laid at the martyrs graves on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the former partisans of the 14th Shock Brigade, the party committee and the Executive Committee of the district peoples council, etc. A big popular rally was organized in the main square of the city. Present were the member of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian people, Shefqet Peci, leading cadres of the party and state power in the district of Gjirokastra and in the districts of Tepelena, Permet, Saranda etc.

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present, Comrade Shefqet Peci read the greeting of the beloved leader of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed to the former partisans and cadres of the 14th Shock Brigade on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its formation. Then in his speech Comrade Shefqet Peci brought the greeting of the Central Committee of the Party, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania. The people of the district of Gjirokastra saw off with love the former partisans of the 14th Shock Brigade.

ALIA SENDS GREETINGS TO NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

AU151251 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 15 Sep 84

["Message of Greetings" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 15 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the commander of the Coordinative Revolution of the junta of the government of the National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra:

"On occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the Day of Independence of Nicaragua, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and on my behalf, I convey to you and the freedom loving-people of Nicaragua cordial greetings. I avail myself of this opportunity to express to the Nicaraguan people the support of the Albanian people for their just struggle in defence of national freedom and independence from the attacks of imperialism and reaction, as well as the best wishes for the progress of the country. I wish that the relations of friendship existing between our two peoples and countries develop continuously."

ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM GREETS BULGARIAN STATE COUNCIL

AU141707 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Sep 84 p 4

["Telegram of Congratulations on Bulgaria's National Day"]

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following telegram to the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"On the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we send best wishes to the Bulgarian people."

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES WORKER ABSENTEEISM

AU151405 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Against Attitudes That Increase Temporary Incapacity at Work"]

[Excerpts] Keeping the well-being of the people at the center of their attention, the party and the people's regime have adopted constant measures to protect the health of the people and to improve their working and living conditions.

Another indicator of the party's constant solicitude in accordance with the country's economic and social development is the extension and improvement of the social security system in urban and rural areas. Between 1973-83 alone, expenditures in this field for the benefit of the working people more than doubled. However, the high indicators of temporary work incapacity observed in some districts and work centers do not correspond with the measures adopted by the party for the constant improvement of working conditions of the working people. During the past 3 years, for example, the temporary incapacity indicator has shown oscillations and a tendency to rise. In 1983, 770,000 working days were lost over the plan through temporary incapacity, the equivalent of the daily absence of 2,500 workers. During the first 6 months of the current year 340,000 working days were lost, the equivalent of the absence of 2,200 working people daily. In those places where the effort to resolve the problem of incapacity has been on a sound basis, where the leading role of the party organizations and the good work of the state organs, mass organizations, health organs, and so forth, has been felt, the results, too, have been good. This has happened in Korce, Puke, Skrapar, Shkoder, and Lushnje Districts, where temporary incapacity at work has more or less matched the planned indicators during the first half of the current year. There are also positive examples in a number of enterprises where the degree of incapacity has been under the planned indicator.

The results attained during June and July have shown that all the possibilities exist to eliminate these shortcomings, which lead to increased temporary incapacity. In addition to a correct appreciation and understanding of the problem, attention must be drawn to the need for better account-rendering in this field, the need to organize a more systematic and coordinated assistance and control by the state organs, the mass organizations, the social security organs, and the health service organs in the districts.

PREMIER FILIPOV DEPARTS FOR GDR 17 SEPTEMBER

AU171014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 0900 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov departed for the GDR today at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Comrade Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, will pay an official, friendly visit to the GDR. Comrade Filipov was seen off at the Sofia airport by deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers and by members of the government.

CONSTRUCTION PLANS FOR NUCLEAR REACTOR ANNOUNCED

AU141430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] Pleven, 11 Sep -- The front of construction-assembly works is expanding and the preparations for the great progress in building the Belene nuclear electric power station are advancing. The excavation for the first nuclear power eactor of the nuclear power station have started. The mechanics, and building and assembling workers have pledged to commission the equipment by 1 May 1985.

MINISTERS DISCUSS 8-MONTH PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

AU171301 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Sep 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] On 15 September the Council of Ministers held a meeting which included the participtation of the chairmen of the executive committees of the okrug people's councils. The implementation of the uniform plan on the country's socioeconomic development during the first 8 months of 1984 was discussed.

The plan for August and for the first 8 months of the year has been fulfilled according to its basic indexes as a result of the political and organizational work that has been performed and the activization of the working collectives' competition in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Good results in implementing the criteria of the October 1981 National Conference are also evidenct.

At the same time, some economic organizations and plants did not implement certain indexes of the plan. The tasks related to decreasing material expenditures have not been fulfilled everywhere and there is not evident change in improving production quality. There are also cases in which the plan is implemented in an inconsistent manner.

The Council of Ministers adopted measures on securing the intensification of the pace of implementing the annual tasks by all economic organizations and enterprises. The leaderships of the ministries and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils have been instructed to help enterprises that are lagging behind, while paying special attention to the most economic utilization of raw materials, materials, fuels, and energy in order to reach the prescribed quotas for the additional decrease of the material expenditures, and for decisively increasing labor productivity.

Control must decisively increase and discipline must be improved.

It was also decided to accelerate the construction of the basic plants that are nearing completion, and secure their timely commissioning.

The government obligated the ministries, economic organizations, and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils to increase control over production quality and adopt additional measures for implementing on a timely basis the tasks arising from the decisions of the national party conference.

Special attention was devoted to the consistent application of the economic mechanism, to creating conditions of broadly developing the socialist competition, and to increasing the interest of all working collectives in most effectively using the resources for disseminating frontranking experience, producing high-quality goods, and securing the 1984 plan implementation.

The Council of Ministers also dealt in detail with the agricultural tasks. The Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union and the executive committees of the okrug people's councils were obligated to create the necessary organization for the timely harvesting of tobacco, corn, sunflower, sugar beet, vegetables, grapes, apples, and other fruits without losses and for implementing the annual plan for livestock production and the quality sowing of the fall crops.

The Council of Ministers also reviewed other issues.

STOYANOV SPEAKS ON ROLE OF MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

AU141946 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA) -- The struggle against the activities of the main organisers of the espionage and of ideological diversions against socialist Bulgaria -- the special services and the ideological centres of the imperialist states, will continue and it will be of a decisive and uncompromising character, Mr. Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of internal affairs said today. He spoke at an official meeting on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Minister Dimitur Stoyanov dwelled on the attempts of the U.S. to step up an ideological offensive against the socialist countries and on the special role of the intelligence and other special agencies and subversive ideological centres. He pointed out that over the last years there have been frequent dilligently prepared manifestations of hegenonism, espionage mania and hysterical statements and slanders. A typical example in this respect, the speaker pointed out is the international provocation inspired by the extremist circles in the U.S. and NATO with the aid of the CIA and other Western special agencies against Bulgaria -- the so called "Antonov case".

Mr. Dimitur Stoyanov stressed that today the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs which were founded immediately after the socialist revolution are an up-to-date organised system in the state and social management. A number of programmes for perfecting their work are now being worked out so that they can participate more efficiently in the defense and the constructive function of the socialist state for increasing their contribution to the further development of the political system, of social relations and socialist democracy. Their deep-rooted ties with the workers were and will be the main source, the main guarantee for new achievements in their all-round activities" [question marks as received] Bulgaria's minister of internal affairs pointed out.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 14 September adds that "the meeting was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, and Emil Khristov," and that the USSR Committee of State Security and Ministry of Interior "conveyed their greetings. Mikhail Mayski, hero of socialist labor, spoke on behalf of the Sofia working people."]

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO ETHIOPIAN LEADER

AU141129 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]:

Dearest Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of all Communists and working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on my own behalf, I most sincerely congratulate you on the occasion of your election to the post of general secretary of the WPE Central Committee and with all my heart I wish you great successes in your work in the mostly highly responsible post at the head of the party.

The establishment of a militant vanguard of the workers class and working people of Ethiopia is an event of exceptional importance in the development of Ethiopian revolution along the chosen path of socialist development in your country. This is a brilliant new confirmation for the tremendous invigorating strength of the Marxist-Leninist teaching.

I take advantage of the opportunity to express my confidence in the further development, consolidation, and intensification of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples, on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the benefit of both peoples, and in the interest of our joint struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, for peace, democracy, and socialism.

TANCHEV PARTICIPATES IN DISARMAMENT DISCUSSION

AU171839 Sofia BTA in English 1653 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 17 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Petur Tanchev, first vice-president of the State Council, received General Michael Harbottle [director of the Center for International Peace-Building]. The two parties to the talks pointed out that the accomplishing of positive results at the Stockholm conference and the signing of a treaty for mutual non-use of military force and for maintaining peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member countries will open up new vistas for a radical improvement of the international climate in the world. The unity of the peaceloving forces plays an important role in the achievements of these aims.

General Harbottle gave a high assessment to the achievements of Bulgaria's peaceful policy and to the proposal of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, for turning the Balkans into a nuclear weapon free zone.

Mr. Gero Grozev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee for European Security and Cooperation, was also present at the meeting which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

DAILY REPORTS UPCOMING REAGAN-GROMYKO MEETING

AU171101 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 84 p 7

["(DS)"-signed Moscow dispatch]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, will meet U.S. I esident Ronald Reagan on 28 September. The meeting will take place during the Soviet representative's stay in New York for the 39th UN General Assembly Session. The range of issues to be discussed has not yet been specified. This was stated by V. Lomeyko, first deputy head of the press section of the USSR's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at his Friday meeting with Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow.

CIA, PAKISTANI ROLES IN AFGHANISTAN ASSAILED

LD171215 Prague CTK in English 1042 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul Sept 17 (CTK correspondent) -- The Pawdani [as received] military regime has been pursuing the policy of intervention against neighbouring Afghanistan for already six years, and on the initiative of its U.S. ally, it maintains large camps of Afghan counter-revolutionary organizations in two of the four Pakistani provinces.

The danger of this hotbed of tension increases with intensifying contracts between the Pakistani authorities and leaders of the anti-Afghan gangs. The initial financial and material aid has turned into multilateral military cooperation aimed at military pressure on Democratic Afghanistan, and subversive actions on Afghan territory.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) supplies Afghan bandits annually with arms worth more than 100 million dollars with the mediation of the Pakistani military regime.

The Pakistani authorities are fully responsible for the militarization of Pakistan the extent of which threatens security of neighbouring countries. Together with Israel and South Korea, Pakistan has become the main defender of the U.S. "interests" in Asia, the centre of political unreast and a hotbed of military tension. Support of the intervention against Afghanistan, continuing provocations on the Indian-Pakistani borders, and rude violation of fundamental democratic freedoms of the Pakistani population -- are the expressions of the policy of the Islamabad military regime.

BEGINNING OF NATO MANEUVERS IN BAVARIA NOTED

LD172301 Prague CTK in English 1941 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn Sept 17 (CTK) -- "Flinker Igel", the largest post-war maneuvers of NATO ground forces in West Germany, started today in Bavaria, near the Czechoslovak border, with the participation of more than 55,000 West German, U.S. and Canadian troops, some 200 helicopters and an immense number of tanks and artillery equipment.

The manoeuvres are part of a series of autumn exercises of the NATO Armies "Autumn Forge", which will be of a record extent this year. About 350,000 troops of West Germany, the United States, Great Britain, Canada, the Netherlands and Belgium, i.e. 100,000 more than last year, will take part in 26 separate exercises on territory from the North Sea to the Austrian-West German border.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON SUCCESS OF 'SHIELD-84'

LD171132 Prague CTK in English 1035 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 17 (CTK) -- Today's RUDE PRAVO described the recently ended Warsaw Pact exercises "Shield-84" as an important event in the joint preparations for the defence of the socialist community against the aggressive intentions of the West.

The daily said the exercises, held on Czecholsovak territory, have proved the preparedness of the allied forces to jointly defend the revolutionary achievements and peaceful construction work of the nations of the socialist countries.

The paper recalled the successful course of the exercises which constributed to the improvement of the military art, of cooperation of the troops, and to the mastering of combat weaponry. The exercises also helped increase the feeling of certainty and strength which lies in the friendship, fraternal cohesion of the soldiers of the allied armies. RUDE PRAVO also recalled the dozens of meetings of troops of the seven fraternal armies with Czechoslovak working people, at which all could see the warm relationship of the Czechoslovak citizens towards them and their countries. An especially warm reception was accorded to the Soviet soldiers carrying on the tradition of the glorious Red Army which 40 years ago liberated Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak citizens expressed their confidence in the Warsaw Pact troops, their faith that they responsibly fulfil their mission to protect the peaceful work of the fraternal countries.

"It is this unity and fraternity of the allied armies and the warm relations of the citizens to the soldiers of the socialist countries, which are a thorn in the flesh of our enemies", RUDE PRAVO said, and added that "they are aware of the power of this unity and this is why they try to undermine the stability of our community by all means, lately, for example, by fabrications about the aggressive character of the "Shield-84" exercises and of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces as a whole".

REPORTAGE ON CONSTITUENT WPE CONGRESS

Bilak on Importance

AU141109 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 84 pp 1, 7

[Undated interview given by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to Marie Zverinova, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent in Addis Ababa]

[Text] [Zverinova] Comrade secretary, you have taken part in the Constituent Congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. How do you assess its results from the viewpoint of the international communist and workers movement and Ethiopia's position in it?

[Bilak] Without exaggerating, we can state that we were participants in a historic event, the importance of which will grow with each year that passes. In order to fully appreciate and understand the significance of the fact that a Marxist-Leninist party based on a scientific world outlook has been founded in Africa, it is necessary to put into context and realize what Africa, Ethiopia itself, and its economic, political, and cultural development are like; it is necessary to realize what is taking place in this ancient country.

The report that was delivered by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, whom the congress elected secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, is unusually interesting. The leading representatives of some African states who were present quite rightly declared that they will study the report and think about ways of using the bold targets the Ethiopian party is setting for itself in their own countries.

The report represents a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis that can serve in its approach to current phenomena, both internal and international, as an example also for some older parties, too. It comprises all aspects of the Ethiopian past, present, and future. The congress approved the report; it also drafted and adopted the party's statutes and its programs. At the same time, it approved a program for Ethiopia's economic and social development during the next 10 years. The elaboration of a good, realistic program is highly important. It requires a competent and united leadership. The deliberations confirmed that the Ethiopian congress has elected such a leadership. This is, admittedly, a very important and essential step, albeit only the first step. It will be followed by very exacting organizational-political and educational work of the party aimed at transforming theory into concrete practice, words into deeds, and figures into material wealth. It is important that the congress proceedings be understood, not only by the congress delegates, but by the party as a whole and, gradually, by all working people of Ethiopia. This requires great dedication, conscious discipline, and ideological unity.

At the same time it will be necessary -- and Ethiopian society and the Ethiopian party will not avoid this -- to ward off many an attempt by diverse revisionist and opportunist influences that will strive to thwart and upset the healthy development of the party and society. I regard as very important the fact that the report presented at the congress also profoundly analyzed the nationality issue, because this problem is unusually complicated in Ethiopia and the whole of Africa.

A certain guarantee of the correct development of the Ethiopian society may lie in the fact that the WPE knows where to learn and on whom to rely. All fraternal parties represented at the congress assured the Ethiopian comrades that the sympathy of the socialist countries will always be with the revolutionary party of Ethiopia.

At present, when many theories try to prove the obsolescence of Marxist-Leninist ideas, it is unusually important that a Marxist-Leninist party has been created in Africa. This very fact is of great significance not only for Africa, but for the entire international communist movement.

[Zverinova] In what ways will the conclusions of the Constituent Congress help to further intensify the traditionally good relations between the CPCZ and the WPE?

[Bilak] Relations between Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia are long-standing and have good foundations. It is therefore self-evident that in a situation in which a party is being built in Ethiopia that is based on the same ideological foundations as the CPCZ, our mutual relations will intensify in all spheres.

I hope that it will not sound immodest if I express the opinion that the CPCZ is more experienced than the WPE, and that it will be able to grant the WPE certain assistance in many theoretical and organizational issues as well as in the training of cadres. However, it is equally true that any party, old or young, and any nation can learn from the experiences of others -- irrespective of whether they are large or small, old or young -- in matters in which they themselves are not experienced or with which they do not have to deal. The WPE will have to tackle problems with which we have not dealt in the past and, most likely, will not have to deal at present. It is always good to obtain lessons for one's own work.

I would like to add to this that socialism has also struck deep roots in Africa and the time is not far when it will be in full blossom. This will represent a great contribution to socialism and world peace. We, too, want to contribute our modest share to this.

[Zverinova] Thank you for the interview.

Prague TV Report

LD151002 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] [Announcer] Petr Kubka has returned from Addis Ababa where he was our special reporter. He does Addis Ababa live these days and what tasks are the Ethiopian people tackling after the formation of the WPE?

[Kubka] To begin I would like to say that there was a lot happening in Addis Ababa, and not only the Ethiopian capital because two important political events took place in the space of a week and at the same time Ethiopia celebrated the new year of 1977 [Ethiopian calendar year]. Ethiopia has 13 months, 12 of 30 days and the 13th of only 5 days. But of course the most important event in Ethiopia was the Constituent Congress of the WPE, in which the delegation of the CPCZ, headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee took part. Also present at the proceedings were delegations from the whole of Africa, for example the highest party representatives from Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique and other countries.

[Announcer] The congress, it was agreed, was a particularly significant occasion for all of Africa in fact.

[Kubka] This evaluation is primarily based on the fact that a vanguard party was founded in Ethiopia which will in reality be governed by the principles of democratic centralism and is founded on a scientific world view. This is happening in a situation where the whole continent of Africa is undergoing complicated development because it is under strong pressure from imperialism, American imperialism in particular, which is trying to suppress the African national liberation movements and return it to the yoke of monopolies.

[Announcer] The speech of the highest Ethiopian representative Mengistu Haile Mariam, was highly praised.

[Kubka] A marked feature of the highest Ethiopian representative's speech was not only the orientation toward the future of Ethiopia, to the revolutionary future of Ethiopia, but also a sober explanation of the current situation in Ethiopia. In the report there was open talk of problems and unresolved questions in Ethiopia and also about the fact that there is still a need for a lot of effort and honest work so that Ethiopia can wrest itself from the grasp of its inherited backwardness.

[Word indistinct] the passage of Mengistu Haile Mariam, where he spoke of the nationalities question. He emphasized -- allow me to quote here -- that international reaction also makes use of nationalism in the fight against the Republic of Ethiopia and actively supports separatists who are developing subversive activity. In this context it was said at the congress that based on an evaluation of the current conditions in Ethiopia a practical solution to the nationalities question lies in regional autonomy.

[Announcer] In the introduction we spoke of two important events.

[Kubka] Yes, after the congress, which ended 10 September, there were celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, which culminated in a people's gathering and a military parade on the square of the revolution in the presence of a number of foreign delegations, including the CPCZ delegation. Watching the celebrations from the press stand, we were particularly struck by the determination and strength of the Ethiopian people, the workers of the capital who demonstrated before the platform of honor. Representatives of probably all the industrial enterprises in Addis Ababa, social organizations and youth groups were in the procession. The Ethiopian people's trust in their own strength and their determination to defend the revolution were perhaps the two impressions most engraved on our memories.

F-5 PURCHASE WILL UNDERMINE AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY

AU170947 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 13 Sep 84 p 5

["JJ"-signed article: "Austria: Neutrality on the Wings of the F-5's"]

[Text] In order to completely respect Austrian neutrality, that country would have to substantially increase its military potential and thus strengthen its defense capability. This theory has already been expressed several times in the United States. And although none of the neighboring countries cast doubts on Austrian neutrality nor threaten it in any way, the generals of our southern neighbor have decided to take this theory seriously. The latest example is the planned purchase of 24 F-5 fighter planes, manufactured in the United States. The first delivery alone is to cost up to 7 billion schillings.

Of course, experts from Austrian military circles also draw attention to the fact that these aircraft cannot be fully utilized without extensive technical facilities, which the Austrian Air Force does not have. Thus, if it wants to have the F-5 fighters completely ready for combat, it can do nothing but turn for help to some of the countries with the technical facilities to keep the American aircraft flying. In concrete terms, Austria would have to begin to cooperate militarily with some of the NATO states. Another aspect which thus far has not been much discussed is the procurement of rockets, without which American fighter planes lose their combat strength.

The casting of doubts on Austrian neutrality from the United States' side thus causes Austria considerable losses, while the profits flow precisely to the United States. The linkage to American military technology, which would become conditional in the event of the [purchase of] American fighter planes, would then directly undermine this neutrality. And it is more than improbable that Austrian Government circles would not be aware of this fact. On the contrary, one possibility in this connection seems to be the view that E. Lanc, former minister of foreign affairs, had to leave his post precisely because he did not concur with this policy.

ANDREOTTI REMARKS ON GERMAN STATES STARTLE BONN

LD180447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0106 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) -- Under the headline "Hour of Truth" the leading GDR paper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today carries the following commentary:

The reaction in Bonn to the recent statements by Giulio Andreotti should strike all those with any common sense as quite scandalous.

Andreotti's remark that the existence of two German states is a part of European reality, and will remain so, has obviously hit home to those in Bonn who cannot be parted from outworn slogans and who, at the start of the cold war and the birth of the Federal Republic, took upon themselves the duty of caring for all Germans. Particularly galling to the startled Bonn team was the Italian foreign minister's observation that acceptance of European realities is vital to safeguarding peace, a point quite understandable to Europeans, including most citizens of the Federal Republic.

One cannot be in favor of good relations with the GDR, and at the same time get excited when one hears that other people's governments are in favor of the existence of two German states, that reasonable realtions between them are good for peace in Europe. This is the hour of truth for Bonn. No one can ignore political realities in Europe. Recognizing them is essential to a fruitful dialogue which will lead away from the policy of confrontation and help promote a policy of detente and cooperation in the interests of peace. That is why Andreotti's point was worth making.

FRG LEADERS 'INSULTED' BY ANDREOTTI'S STATEMENT

LD172103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1522 GMT 17 Sep 84

["Fuss About a True Statement" -- ADN headline; by Ralf Bachmann]

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep (ADN) -- The unusual time was probably intended to underline what from Bonn's point of view was an unusual event: On Sunday at 0800 the Italian ambassador was summoned to the FRG foreign minister for the second time in 48 hours to listen to a statement by the Federal Government that was described by the DPA news agency as "cool and sharp, without precedent toward an allied partner." According to the agency, the words "taken aback and dismayed," "particularly disappointed," and "a serious insult," among others, were used.

This weekend the phalanx of the insulted in the federal capital stretched from Chancellor Kohl, via his minister Windelen and leader of the revanchist associations and CDU Bundestag deputy Herbert Czaja, to the commentators of the Springer newspapers, television, and the Deutschlandfunk.

What outrage had occurred that could provoke such violent reaction? In a discussion at the PCI paper UNITA's press festival, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti said: "There are two German states and two they should remain." In this connection he expressly stated Italy's interest in good relations between the two German states.

In political circles here, Andreotti's statement is seen above all as a rejection of all those who speak of an "open German question" and dream of a "reunification of the reich within the borders of 1937." Their reaction is all the more enranged because Andreotti is not just anyone.

He has already been Italian prime minister five times and today he leads the Union of Christian Democrats, of which both the governing CDU/CSU in Bonn, as well as all her Western European sister parties, are members.

A no less important reason for the fuss about Andreotti is that he spoke not only on his own behalf but on behalf of most Western European politicians, including conservatives. Every serious politician in Europe is aware there is no way to realize the "annexation" plans of the German neonationalists in the FRG. Political observers in Bonn believe that the Italian foreign minister, who is regarded as businesslike, realistic, and responsible, wanted to make this point.

SPEECH, GREETINGS HONOR ETHIOPIAN PARTY, LEADERS

Honecker's Arrival Speech

LD111559 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0521 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, 11 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Addis Ababa today to attend the celebrations for the 10 anniversary of the Ethiopian popular revolution. At the capital's Bole International Airport, Erich Honecker was fraternally greeted by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of the Council of Ministers.

The two party and state leaders expressed their pleasure at meeting again. Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the invitation to the celebrations for the revolution. "I congratulate you very warmly on the successful implementation of your constituent congress, on your party's work, and on your election as secretary general of the Central Committee," he said.

Erich Honecker made the following statement on his arrival: "I convey to you, dear comrades and friends, the fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the government and the people of the GDR. They are accompanied by all good wishes for great new successes in the further realization of the lofty and noble goals of the Ethiopian revolution.

"This is the second time that I have set foot on Ethiopian soil. I regard it as a special honor to be able to experience the hour of birth of the WPE, which has taken up the cause of Marxism-Leninism. The GDR working people have a high regard for the far-reaching revolutionary changes in your country, which have been accomplished in the short space of 10 years under the leadership of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People [COPWE] and of the PMAC in difficult class struggle. From the very start they have been exercising active solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution."

Erich Honecker went on to say: "The foreign policy of Socialist Ethiopia, which is characterized by commitment to peace and anti-imperialism, and expressed in its work in the Nonaligned Movement within the framework of the OAU, is valued in the world. I look forward with great expectation to my stay in your country. I am certain that it will give rise to new impulses for the cooperation of the two sides in countering imperialism's policy of confrontation and arms drive and in the struggle for preserving peace.

"Our visit will contribute toward further developing and deepening the close friendly relations between our two parties, states and peoples on the basis of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty we signed 5 years ago in Addis Ababa."

Erich Honecker is accompanied by Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, who had earlier headed the Central Committee delegation attending the Constituent Congress of the WPE, members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, Guenter Sieber, head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, Ernst Timm, first secretary of the SED Rostock Bezirk, and State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the Chancery of the State Council Chairman, as well as Hans Jagenow, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Socialist Ethiopia.

The following welcomed Erich Honecker and the public figures who accompanied him: the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the WPE Central Committee, Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan, Addis Tedla, Hailu Yemenu, Alemu Abebe, Teku Tulu, Fasika Sidelil, Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, Ashagre Yigletu, secretary of the WPE Central Committee, Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs and other members of the Ethiopian party and state leadership. Berhanu Jembere, Ethiopian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, was also present.

Girls in the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association and the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Organization presented flowers to Erich Honecker when the special Interflug flight landed in the early hours of the morning in Addis Ababa. Diplomats and staff of the GDR Embassy conveyed their greetings.

Mengistu Haile Mariam welcomed the public figures accompanying Erich Honecker equally cordially. He then accompanied Erich Honecker to his car, which was escorted by a motorcade and flew the pennants of the GDR and Ethiopia. The two party and state leaders drove through flag-adorned streets to Erich Honecker's residence in the center of the capital.

Honecker Message on Anniversary

AU131350 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following congratulatory message to Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee general secretary, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia supreme commander:

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam: On the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Ethiopian People's Revolution I convey to you, the WPE Central Committee, the Provisional Military Administrative Council as well as all the Ethiopian people cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings of the SED Central Committee, State Council, and people of the GDR.

The GDR working people have great respect and sympathy for the far-reaching revolutionary changes that have taken place in your country in the short space of 10 years under the leadership of the Commission for Organizing the WPE and the Provisional Military Administrative Council to the benefit of the people.

The Ethiopian people are successfully warding off all attempts of imperialism and the reaction to strangle the revolution. It thus expresses its firm determination to consistently continue the path taken toward a new and better society and to defend it.

The founding of the WPE, which took place on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian people's revolution and the guidelines of whose actions are Marxism-Leninism, introduces a new phase of the revolutionary development of your country.

We note with pleasure and satisfaction that the relations between our parties, states, and peoples are developing successfully on the solid foundation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation adopted 5 years ago and have achieved a high level. This is also reflected in our joint view that in view of the confrontation and intensive armament policy of imperialism threatening mankind, there is nothing more important now than to mobilize the peace forces on all continents and to strengthen their actions. Be assured that the GDR will also in future be a loyal friend and reliable fellow fighter of Socialist Ethiopia. Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam: Accept my best wishes for great new successes in continuing the revolution on the basis of the guiding decisions of the WPE Contituent Congress. I wish you best health and creative vigor.

Honecker's Departure Telegram

AU171723 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Addis Ababa -- While flying over the state border Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee general secretary, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia supreme commander:

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam: Leaving the territory of Socialist Ethiopia, I want to express once again cordial thanks for the hospiality extended to me and all my comrades. I am convinced that the friendly meetings and useful talks we were able to hold will develop even more closely the fraternal ties between our states, peoples, and parties. Deeply impressed by the revolutionary elan of the Ethiopian people and their vanguard party, we return to the GDR convinced that the Ethiopian people will successfully continue on their road to a socialist future. I wish you, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, success, health, and creative vigor for the benefit of the Ethiopian people.

LEADERS WELCOME BULGARIA'S FILIPOV ON ARRIVAL

LD171045 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0201 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, arrived for an official friendship visit to the GDR at noon Monday [17 September]. He comes at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, who cordially welcomed his guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. The guest and his entourage were further welcomed by Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss, and Dr Herbert Weiz, as well as other personages.

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN ON SOCIALISM, PEACE

AU140705 East Berlin EINHEIT in German No 9-10/1984 pp 833-839

[Article by Heinz Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense: "We Protect Socialism and Peace"]

[Text] In an appeal to the German workers and working peasants, Lenin wrote in May 1919:

The conviction of proletarians all over the world was growing, and only "the power of the working people themselves, but not bourgeois parliamentarism -- no matter how democratic the republic may be -- is in the position to liberate work from the yoke of capital, nations from hostility and wars, and mankind from the fury of unbridled imperialism." (Footnote 1) (V.I. Lenin: "Supplement to the Draft of an Appeal to the German Workers and Peasants Who Do Not Exploit Any Hired Labor." In: Works, Vol 29, Dietz Publishing House, Berlin 1961, page 372) This, as well as many other statements of Lenin, reveals the integral linkage between socialist revolution and the struggle for peace, between the protection of the gains of socialism and defense of peace.

The vanguard of the German workers class let itself be guided by the findings of Marxism-Leninism, the experiences of the CPSU, and the lessons of German history as it took over political responsibility and became the leading political force in the eastern part of Germany after the historic victory of the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition against fascist Germany. All programmatic pronouncements of the party since the liberation of our people from fascism -- starting with the historic appeal of the DKP of 11 June 1945; to "The Principles and Aims of the SED" of 21 April 1946; down to the resolution of the second party congress on the political situation of 24 September 1947 -- are imbued with the necessity of completely eliminating German fascism and militarism and establishing a democratic and peace-loving Germany. "Militarism and imperialist policy of aggression and war have already twice cast Germany into the greatest national catastrophe.... Reaction must never again seize power!" (Footnote 2) ("SED Documents," Vol I, Dietz Publishing House, Berlin 1952, page 5) This is stated in the programmatic document of the unification congress.

Only a year later, in September 1947, the Second SED Congress was able to note that cleansing of the economy, administration, judiciary, and the educational system of Nazi activists and militarists had largely been carried out in the Soviet occupation zone. In accordance with the Treaty of Potsdam, a solid economic foundation for a new democratic order had been established through a democratic land reform; the disbandment of all concerns, cartels, and enterpreneurs associations; the expropriation of all enterprises belonging to Nazi activists and war criminals; and the nationalization of banks and insurance companies.

In the Western occupation zone, on the other hand, imperialist, large capitalists, and large estate owners, militarists, and reactionary bureaucrats in the administration still held their economic and political positions of power. They were getting ready to start anew the foundations of imperialism and militarism. "They are in the position to do so," the second party congress noted, "because the split workers class in these parts of Germany has not mustered the strength to oust them from their positions... and because important parts of high international finance are using German large estate owners and monopoly capitalists to turn western and southern Germany into an outpost of Western monopoly capitalism." (Footnote 3) (Ibid, page 210)

Western powers and German grande bourgeoisie were precipitating the advance of the division of Germany and Berlin, its capital. The unbridled unleashing of a cold war against the Soviet Union and people's democracies, as well as setting up the aggressive NATO pact in the spring of 1949, were pronounced steps along the U.S.-proclaimed policy of "roll back," [preceding term in English] the outright preparation for a war in Europe. The separate Bonn state was to be turned into the armorer, recruitment field, and deployment zone for an aggression of American imperialism.

Our party was fighting with all its might against this ominous development; it was mobilizing people's masses to fight the warmongers and the inclusion of West Germany in NATO.

A resolution of the SED leadership on the result of the West German elections for the Bundestag of August 1949 stated that the National Front "must make it clear to the people's masses that a new world war would inevitably have even more dreadful consequences for the German people, precipitating their physical destruction." (Footnote 4) ("SED Documents," Vol II, Dietz Publishing House, Berlin 1950, page 301)

In "The National Front of Democratic Germany and the SED," a fundamental document of 4 October 1949, our party leadership carried out a thorough analysis of the policy of German imperialism during and after the two world wars and presented the consequences of the fact that, as a result of the Western imperialist powers' policy, Germany had been split. This document states that "the population of West Germany is in danger of being used by the imperialist powers as cannon fodder of American imperialism in a new world war," (Footnote 5) (Ibid, page 335) a war that would mean the complete destruction of Germany. The struggle for universal peace and friendship among peoples, and against war incendiaries and their plans to exploit West Germany for their aims, thus became an existential issue for our people and a foremost strategic task of the German worker-peasant state, a task permeating its entire policy.

The GDR came into being in the struggle for securing peace, as the first state on German soil to embody the essential unity between peace and socialism. It has remained faithful to the commitment arising from this. The foreign, security, and military policy of the first socialist German state has since 1949 always stipulated the prevention of war as its chief goal and in the future, too, it will always pursue this aim. Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our SED Central Committee, said at the fifth Central Committee session in November 1982: "The GDR will always pursue its active policy of peace, a policy arising from the nature of socialism and the nature of our state, being mindful of the oath adopted as it was founded that a war must never again spring up from German soil." (Footnote 6) (Erich Honecker: "Mastering the Tasks Facing Us With Energy and Optimism for the Benefit of the People," Dietz Publishing House, Berlin 1982, page 14)

Guidelines and Results of Socialist German Military Policy

In observing the 35 years of the GDR's history specifically from the viewpoint of the military policy and its aims, from the viewpoint of the building up, development, and tasks of armed bodies and the combat forces in particular, we discern a number of guidelines underlying all decisions of the party and state leadership and all efforts of the working people and their soldiers.

First: The SED has consistently fought for the destruction of all remnants of the power apparatus of the bourgeoisie and for stamping out all social roots and ideological foundations of fascism, imperialism, and militarism. Thereby it established the most important guarantees that hatred and hostility toward other people, aggression, and suppression of other states can never originate on GDR's soil. In our socialist state there do not exist any social, political, or ideological roots for aggression or aggressive conduct; there do not exist any classes, strata, social groups, or persons having any interest in the preparation and conduct of wars, arms race, or menacing military demeanor.

Second: The SED has consistently fought for the formation of new democratic state bodies and for furnishing the working people -- especially workers, peasants, and young people -- with the ability to execute state power and to protect with weapons people's property, that which was created in factory halls and on the fields. The securing of the gains of the working people, of their internal and external peace, has always been perceived and implemented as a unity.

As a logical consequence, all Armed Forces of the GDR -- People's Police and the Border Guards, ready units and schools of the main administration for training, garrisoned people's police and workers militia, units of the Ministry for State Security and the National People's Army [NVA], air and civil defense -- have been brought up and trained to cooperate closely and support each other in a comradely way in protecting the GDR against attacks by its internal and external enemies, in fighting catastrophes and nature's elements, and in defending socialism and peace.

Third: The SED has consistently fought, and continues to fight, for friendship among peoples, understanding and good-neighborliness, for peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation among states with different social systems, and for the reduction of tension and distrust. In the interest of peace and European security, the GDR sought, and continues to seek, businesslike relations also vis-a-vis the FRG, relations based on respect for sovereignty and the noninterference in internal affairs. However, owing to Bonn's presumptious claim for sole representation and revanchist concepts that have not been given up to this very day, this requires a high degree of tenacity and patience. The Border Guards of the GDR, in particular were, and continue to be, confronted every now and then with manifold provocations and assaults on the state border.

Fourth: The SED fought, and continues to fight, for a close, fraternal alliance of all peace-loving people, of all forces of democracy and progress within the national and international frameworks. Especially the German-Soviet friendship and comradeship-in-arms, the increasingly closer political, economic, and military cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states, and the GDR's integration in CEMA and the Warsaw Pact are proving to be important external prerequisites for building a socialist society in the GDR and for its reliable military protection.

Fifth: The SED organizes and steers the development of the combat forces as well as the defense of the GDR in general as an inseparable part of the defense efforts of the Warsaw Pact states, especially by orienting the NVA toward its tasks within the framework of the collective defense of socialism and peace. This finds its expression, inter alia, in the preparation and realization of maneuvers, staff and troops exercises of the Joint Armed Forces on GDR territory (as is evidenced, for example, by the "Quartet" exercise in 1963 or the "Comradeship-in-Arms" exercises in 1970 and 1980) as well as in the participation of NVA formations and groups of units in troop and naval exercises in other allied states (such as the series of "Shield" maneuvers).

Sixth: The SED organizes and steers the development of the NVA and the other armed forces as an integral part of the formation of a socialist society in the GDR and the development of all physical and mental powers of our people of raising the material and cultural living standards of the working people and curbing the imperialist warmongers. The unity between the people and the Army, that is, the support of the combat troops by the defense readiness of all working people, is the most important internal prerequisite for the reliable military protection of the GDR. This finds its expression, inter alia, in the manifold efforts of the FDJ and the Society for Sport and Technology, in the area of patriotic education and premilitary training and in the activities of all parties, mass organizations, and state and social institutions -- especially of the system of education -- in promoting socialist paramilitary instruction and new blood for military professions. By consistently developing and asserting a Marxist-Leninist military policy and creatively applying to our conditions Lenin's doctrine about the defense of the socialist homeland, the findings of Soviet military science, as well as the experiences of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the GDR has succeeded in fulfilling its historic mission and making a decisive contribution to the fact that for almost 4 decades there has been peace in the heart of Europe.

The milestone of the proof of worth in which our socialist German military policy, the activities of the Armed Forces, as well as the activities of the GDR people's masses have had a share, are:

-- strongly resisting the remilitarization of West Germany that has delayed setting up the Bundeswehr and contributed to preventing to this day its arming with nuclear weapons;

-- crushing all counterrevolutionary attempts at a putsch, provocations, and acts by the internal as well as external reaction aimed at upsetting the GDR's internal stability and destroying the foundations of the worker-peasant power;

-- thwarting all attempts by NATO or one of its member-states to weaken by means of their combat troops the GDR's sovereignty or the security of its borders, airspace, and coastal waters;

-- preserving the kind of balance of military forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Europe that is necessary to deprive the imperialists of any hopes of success for military adventures, for the "rolling back of socialism" which they seek, for an assault on the community of socialist states.

It has been possible to attain these results because our party mobilizes all forces to fight for peace, and for the building and defense of socialism and because -- no matter how complicated the situation may be -- the collective of the party leadership implements its Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics in a principled yet simultaneously flexible, united, and unanimous fashion.

It has been possible to attain these results because the party steers the combat troops as well as all other segments of the country's defense in a clever and farsighted way, consistently asserting individual command and the unity of political and military leadership, and always paying the due attention and devoting its incessant care to the competence of commanders and other leading military cadres and to their training and education in the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

These results were finally achieved, because our party, our state, and our national defense can always rely on the support and aid of the Soviet comrades who have done a lot for the capability of the NVA, its strike elements, units and groups of units for fulfilling the tasks within the framework of the socialist military coalition. Hundreds of officers of the NVA studied at Soviet military academies. Army members of all force components were instructed on new arms systems or training methods in courses. Every day and every hour, crews of the Soviet Army and the NVA are standing guard shoulder to shoulder in the duty system of the air defense. Every month the staffs and higher leadership bodies of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and the NVA are exchanging their knowledge and experiences. Several times a year, the defense ministers and their deputies meet at international consultations and bilateral work meetings.

In particular, these three main causes made it possible for our party and our Republic to make a considerable contribution to preserving peace in the heart of Europe, to strengthening socialism and the forces of progress in the international arena and they also permitted their continuous upswing of all spheres of life within a secure peace for our people. As a firm and reliable partner of the Soviet Union and the other member-states of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR has fulfilled all its duties to strengthen the defense capacity and, at the same time, has made independent contributions to the timely recognition and foiling of the intentions of the NATO strategists, to exclude any surprise by the imperialist warmongerers, and to the timely countering of all dangerous developments of NATO in the military-technological or operative-technical field.

The Soviet Union, the GDR, and other states of the Warsaw Pact have always done everything in accordance with the principles of their peace policy to prevent the arms race. The scope of our very seriously meant proposals on armament limitation and disarmament includes all fields of the means of mass destruction as well as conventional weapons. But we have also not permitted the NATO states to achieve an essential lead in armament or even military superiority over socialism.

Higher Demands on the GDR National Defense

Due to the confrontation policy of the intensified war preparations of the United States and NATO, the threat to socialism and peace has been constantly increasing over the past period. In addition, the FRG Government has contributed to increasing the danger of an outbreak of war from German soil by its approval of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles. The American "Pershing II" missiles deployed in the FRG, and those that are to be deployed, are clearly first-strike means with which the U.S. strategists want to make a surprise attack on particularly important targets far into the Warsaw Pact states, such as leadership centers, and thus "decapitate" the political and military leadership of the Soviet Union and "blind and paralyze" its Armed Forces.

Whereas the former missiles system "Pershing 1A" reached up to the line joining Gdansk, Krakow, and Budapest, the new U.S. intermediate-range missiles, due to their greater range and accuracy, are able to attack strategic objects deep inside the Soviet Union, up to the general Murmansk-Gorki-Volgograd-Tbilisi line. They would also reach all socialist states of Europe and the Middle East and North Africa.

But what is even more important for the international situation, and for the immediate increase of the danger of war, is the fact that due to the improved U.S. intermediate-range missiles deployed on FRG territory, the time for the Soviet leadership to recognize a surprise attack by the United States and NATO and initiate countermeasures was drastically decreased. Whereas the flying time of the sea- and land-based U.S. strategic missiles is 20 to 30 minutes, the "Pershing II" only takes about 6 minutes from the FRG to strike important targets in the USSR. Thus, the U.S. leadership also wants to create the possibility for a surprise "decapitation attack" against the Soviet Union and to weaken as much as possible the effects of a Soviet counterattack on the territory of the United States. From all this, the Soviet Union drew the necessary conclusion, above all in agreement with the GDR and the CSSR, and took countermeasures. Thus, among other things, operative-tactical missiles of increased range were deployed on the territory of the GDR and CSSR; these can very quickly reach those areas in which the new U.S. intermediate-range missiles are deployed. Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, characterized the situation that thus developed as follows: "Due to the measures taken by us, the nuclear balance has been restored, but of course on a higher level. The number of warheads each side has targeted at the other has increased, the time for a counterreaction to a nuclear attack or to a nuclear situation that has developed unintentionally has decreased rapidly, the confidence between the states has been undermined." (Footnote 7) (Dmitriy Ustinov, "USSR for Honest, Constructive, and Equal Negotiations," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 21 May 1984, p 1)

Therefore, the most reasonable way to secure peace and ease the tense strategic situation is to stop and reverse the deployment of strategic U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe and thus to also lift the Warsaw Pact countermeasures. Time and again, the Soviet Union and the GDR have proposed and substantiated this path in all international announcements and meetings with bourgeois politicians. As is known, the Soviet Union has declared its readiness to renounce the first use of nuclear arms and has appealed to all nuclear powers to follow this example -- so far the NATO states have only turned a deaf ear to that. Moreover, as before the politicians and military men of the United States and NATO do not want to renounce the first use of the nuclear weapons they have planned in detail, nor with respect to conventional conflicts in Europe!

And they reject as "propaganda" the Warsaw Pact states' proposal to conclude an agreement on the renunciation of any first use of military power.

It is a fact that the United States and other NATO states do not only escalate armament expenditures to enormous heights to obtain super profits for monopolies and to intimidate the socialist states. No, influential circles of the United States and other imperialist states very carefully prepare their armed forces for all kinds of war. In this connection, the Pentagon and NATO staffs have the adventurous view -- their peace demagogy as well as certain opposing views on individual strategic problems cannot hide that -- that they will be able to wage and win a global nuclear missile war by including all or most of the states on earth. At the same time, they are making comprehensive preparations for a limited nuclear war, as well as for local wars using "only" conventional arms. The strategists of the Pentagon and NATO are paying particular attention to make the Armed Forces of the United States, the FRG, and the other NATO states of Western Europe capable of starting and successfully concluding fast and far-reaching attack actions with air and ground forces, before the socialist states have mobilized and brought up their following echelon.

Dangerous as such ideas are, they are just as illusionary as those of the American President and his military advisers to make the USSR defenseless and the United States unassailable through the militarization of space, in a "star war," to be able to implement its absolute domination in the space close to the earth and on the globe! For such projects that, if implemented, would endanger to an even greater extent the existence of mankind, enormous amounts of financial means, and material, intellectual, industrial, and scientific-technological potential are made available in the United States!

In our country, there is hardly a citizen that would not be concerned by the dangerous aggravation of the international situation and the growing threat to peace, and who does not ask himself: What is going to happen next? Can one, in view of the armament spiral which the most aggressive circles of imperialism are continuing to turn, can one, in view of the unscrupulousness with which the leaders of the United States and NATO ignore the proposals of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact for armament limitation and disarmament, expect that the international situation will improve again?

Above all, due to the existence and powerful development of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, due to the existence and actions of a worldwide peace movement, the present situation is not irreversible. In view of the peace-endangering machinations of the most aggressive circles of the United States, the main thing now is to wage the struggle for securing peace all the more. The GDR, our party and state leadership, and Comrade Erich Honecker personally are undertaking very comprehensive and intensive efforts to this end -- let us only think of the whole series of negotiations and talks with leading politicians of capitalist states in which our readiness for dialogue and our will for peace was proved.

To preserve peace, the main thing is to reduce tensions, ease conflicts, isolate the most furious warmongers, and mobilize all peace forces. Above all, this requires from us the economic and political strengthening of socialism as the strongest peace power, but also its military strengthening, the increase of the defense capacity of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the Warsaw Pact.

In the struggle for peace our people are making great achievements in all fields of social life. This is demonstrated by the outstanding deed for the further universal strengthening of socialism in the 35th year of the GDR.

This includes our constant devotion of the necessary attention to the defense of our achievements, our systematic increase of the fighting strength and the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces on all levels, our developing the equipment and structuring the formations, groups of units, and leading bodies -- as well as the bodies for technical maintenance and the rear services -- in such a way that they meet the demands of warding off any imperialist aggression and the possibilities of attack by the ground, air, and naval forces of NATO, that are intensively advanced.

But not only the equipment and arms are decisive -- they only take effect through the people, through their education and training. It is the army members and civilian employees, the reservists and all citizens fit for military service and their political-moral attitude, their military abilities and skills that shows the potential aggressor quite clearly that he would have no chance in an attack on socialism.

Today, as in 1949 and any subsequent year, we can apply the phrase coined by William Pieck, chairman of the SED and first president of the GDR, at the second party congress in July 1952 when he justified the necessity of national armed forces: "We do not want war and we will do everything to prevent it. But to rid the imperialists of the desire for war adventures in the heart of Europe, we must create our own strong national armed forces that master all weapons of modern military technology in the army, navy, and air force." (Footnote 8) (Minutes of the Negotiations of the Second SED Congress, Diet Publishing House, Berlin, 1952, p 216) And he concluded his speech with the words: "The securing and defense of our Republic is part of this struggle for world peace. Therefore, let us take all necessary measures to that we are always ready to foil all provocations directed against our Republic... Let us use the entire strength of our party to ensure that the armed forces of our Republic will be soldiers of peace, international understanding, and the happy socialist future of mankind." (Footnote 9) (Ibid p 218)

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW ALGERIAN, ZAMBIAN ENVOYS

LD171926 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, received (Yusef Kraiba), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, for the presentation of his letter of credence. The Algerian politician conveyed cordial greetings from party and state leader Chadli Bendjedid, which were equally reciprocated by Erich Honecker. Both sides said that the extraordinary escalated international situation required the joint offensive commitment by all peace-loving forces. They spoke in support of the steady development of bilateral relations.

Today Erich Honecker also received (Fine Mushaukwa Libome), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zambia to the GDR, for the presentation of his letter of credence. The two politicians stated their state's intention to do everything to make peace in the world more secure and further cooperation for the benefit of the peoples.

BRIEFS

HONECKER WORKS PUBLISHED -- A selection of the works of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, from the years 1971-74 was published by the Berlin Dietz Publishing House. The volume, which is entitled "Workers Power for the Benefit of the People," contains speeches and essays on the role of the political power of the workers class in fashioning the developed socialist society in the GDR. The anthology was published on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25/26 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

SOVIET REMARKS ON GROMYKO-REAGAN MEETING VIEWED

AU171104 NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by Moscow correspondent Istvan Zalai: "The Soviet Union Is Ready for Honest, Serious Talks: Moscow Spokesman on Disarmament, Gromyko-Reagan 28 September Meeting"

[Text] It was officially announced in Moscow on Friday, 14 September, that Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, who will participate at the U.N. General Assembly session, will meet with U.S. President Reagan on 28 September in Washington. The announcement was made at the international press briefing on disarmament issues held by Vladimir Lomeyko, first deputy head of the Foreign Ministry's Press Department.

Concerning Soviet-U.S. relations, the spokesman, in answer to a question, regarded the Gromyko-Reagan meeting of 28 September as settled: a meeting, he stressed, which was the result of the President's invitation which the head of Soviet diplomacy had accepted. The nature and the issues of the talks would be determined by the two participants, he added, indicating that they would discuss a wide range of issues.

In answer to the latest statements made in Washington, according to which arms limitation negotiations could be resumed within a short time, he said: These statements are consonant with earlier statements of a similar nature made by representatives of the U.S. Administration concerning the negotiations and rejecting the concrete Soviet proposals.

Moscow, he pointed out, is ready for honest, serious talks. The improvement of East-West relations depends, first of all, on the political will of the two sides' statesmen and on recognition of the world's new realities. These realities require a new type of approach, and demand renouncement of the policy of strength and of thinking in terms of attaining superiority. In the age of nuclear equlity, there is only one mutually acceptable way to solve all questions -- mutual respect of interests, equality, and equal security -- said Lomeyko, adding that this is not asserted in practice in the West.

Gromyko's trip to Washington is regarded in Moscow as the renewal of the practice in force prior to the Reagan administration taking office, but Moscow is cautious not to create any illusions. They draw attention to the fact that up till now there has been no real change in U.S. policy. The Soviet media, pointing to several concrete issues of negotiations and arms limitation, have recently been critical of the Reagan administration's policy. Thus, for instance, the media regarded the President's statement on the Stockholm issue as an intention to block progress at the conference, and also criticized the U.S. Administration's latest ideas on the development of NATO's nuclear, chemical, and conventional arsenal, all of which were considered to be in sharp contradiction to the declarations on readiness for talks.

They were also alarmed at Washington's space armament plans in violation of the valid Soviet-U.S. treaty. Spokesman Lomeyko rejected those opinions that tried to connect the meeting with the U.S. election campaign, terming this as speculation.

The Soviet Union, as Lomeyko said at the press briefing, regards blocking the spread of nuclear weapons as one of the main elements in strengthening international security, and it proposed that this become standard practice for the nuclear powers. Moscow urges the strengthening of the system based on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons treaty which went into force in 1970, and also urges all countries to join it.

As Lomeyko stressed: This is the very reason why the Soviet Union starts from the premise that blocking the spread of nuclear weapons is inseparable from general efforts to strengthen international security and eliminate focal points of crises, efforts that are in accordance with the interests of all countries, be they big or small, nuclear or non-nuclear, developed or developing.

CUBAN ASSEMBLY'S FLAVIO BRAVO, DELEGATION VISIT

Talks With Losonczi

Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Thursday met in Budapest Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban National Assembly, who arrived here Wednesday parliament. Pal Losonczi spoke with appreciation of the fact that in the sharp situation prevailing in Central America and the Caribbean Cuba is firmly standing up against the political and military threat of reactionary forces that endangers also the international situation. He emphasized that the Hungarian People's Republic sympathizes with the Cuban Republic. The president of the Presidential Council stated that the friendship relying on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and the successful cooperation embracing all walks of life of the two parties, the Hungarian and Cuban Governments and the two peoples serve well the common interests of the countries and promote human progress.

Cuban-U.S. Relations Discussed

LD132051 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] In the parliament building this morning Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban National Assembly, who is staying in our country on an official, friendly visit at the head of a parliamentary delegation. After the meeting the politician from Havana gave an interview to "Television Newsreel."

He said that Hungarian-Cuban political cooperation is outstandingly good, and our economic relations are developing well. On the topic of the Central American situation Flavio Bravo pointed out that tension in the region is extremely great because of Washington's aggressive policy. The United States is trying, with a network of bases, to force its will on the progressive movements of Central America. There is a chance of a negotiated settlement only if Washington is successfully compelled to accept the principle of nonintervention. The Cuban politican emphasized that Havana is ready to settle its differences of view with the United States at the negotiating table, but in the spirit of equality and sincere dialogue. The president of the Cuban National Assembly noted that, along with a readiness for negotiation, the country's defense has not been forgotten. Owing to the American threat, all the Cuban people are actively preparing to avert possible aggression.

Delegation Departs 17 Sep

LD171204 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Cuban National Assembly, headed by President Flavio Bravo, which paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly, left Budapest Monday [17 September].

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, met Flavio Bravo, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Cuban National Assembly.

The Cuban parliamentary delegation held talks with a delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly headed by Antal Apro. Briefings were given on the state of construction work in both countries, the work and targets of people's representation organizations, the relations of the Hungarian and Cuban National Assemblies, and the opportunities for the development of cooperation.

PROSECUTOR ON NEED TO COMBAT PROFITEERING

AU172040 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 14 September on page 3 carries a 1,300-word article by Prosecutor Jozsef Zlehovszky, head of a department of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office, headlined: "For Preventing Profiteering."

Zlehovszky writes that there is need to combat negative phenomena of economic life, such as "attaining illegal advantages, income without work and profiteering," that have spread recently. The prosecutor has means of combating these phenomena, but "the tendencies to attain illegal material advantages are very difficult to uncover." These efforts at illegal profiteering are often disguised in legal transactions; the real sums of money and services involved, as well as high interests, are hidden by means of various maneuvers.

Referring to cases of income attained without work, Zlehovszky says that "these are discovered mainly in the course of civil court cases," and thus prosecutors have an outstanding role in combating these phenomena.

Another form of illegal transactions mentioned by Zlehovszky is usury, though not "usury taking advantage of the other's situation by lending money at a usurious interest rate. These cases have spread, according to Zlehovszky, as a result of increased willingness to undertake business ventures and the relatively small amount of money available for investment by such ventures-oriented people. Zlehovszky gives examples of exorbitant interest paid on money lent for starting various promising business ventures, and says that "those borrowing at such interest rates do it in hope of becoming rich quickly, of quick business success, of big profits," thus making up for the huge interest.

Another aspect of profiteering mentioned by Zlehovszky is engaging in trade without a license, moonlighting by nonprofessionals. This is caused by "the shortage of capacity for services and the fact that the state and cooperative services and small private trade do not satisfy the increasing needs of the population." The shortage was not alleviated by small ventures because "for the most part, these were not formed for giving services to the population." Zlehovszky mentions the initiation of many lawsuits by those who ordered work from such bunglers and were not satisfied with the quality of work supplied.

Speculations and manipulations with real estate and rented apartments are also mentioned by Zlehovszky in his article; the most frequent forms of profiteering with apartments are usuary and passing apartments from one to another. According to Zlehovszky, these include exaggerated rent requirements by owners, fictitious exchanges of apartments, and fictitious contracts for maintenance with large sums of money involved. Another frequent form of income without work is obtained "in the case of real estate sales where a lower purchase price is specified in the contract than the real sum paid, in order to pay less in fees at the transfer of property."

Finally, Zlehovszky mentions the appearance of a newer form of profiteering in "the partnership contracts meant for the creation of 'silent partners'" which are made for speculative purposes.

Zlehovszky concludes by urging the necessity for prosecutors to cooperate to prevent such negative phenomena which are foreign to socialist ideals.

DEPUTY INDUSTRY MINISTER ON WORKSHOP DEMOCRACY

LD160013 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Excerpts] In Gyor this week, a plant collective elected its own manager for the first time, at the Glovita knit-glove factory. It is generally known that since the April Central Committee resolution, workers at small- and middle-category enterprises can elect their own managers to strengthen workshop democracy. In practice, the first trial of the decree took place this Wednesday in Gyor. Pal Toth sent a report to our editorial staff on this subject.

[Toth] The case of the Gyor Glovita knit-glove factory was a ready-made situation; a manager left. In fact, he was entrusted with running a larger factory. How will this work at the other factories, that is, how will the practice started today fit in the plans of the Ministry of Industry? Here is Dr Imre Szabo, deputy minister of industry.

[Szabo] In the future, the Ministry of Industry will generalize the practice with a 2-year introductory period during 1985-86, according to the regulations which are to be further clarified; the exception will be when managers are chosen neither by competition nor by election.

[Toth] What is thought of the managers and elections, when in the final instance the issue at hand is a manger already in his job -- so that when he must face election, either he must be reelected or someone else must be elected instead of him?

[Szabo] A process always brings temporary measures. Yesterday, in Gyor, we qualified a functioning manager; we are satisfied with him, but we restricted his unrestricted assignment to a set time of 5 years. Obviously, if this becomes practice next year, then the collective must confirm him. So we recommend, according to the valid qualification, that he remain in his job for the next 5 years; however, if the collective representatives have reason to continue his employment then they will confirm him for the job next year, or, if he gives them cause for doing so, they will deny him the job.

[Toth] It has been rumored that next year, 1985, the managers will receive an assignment, and then there will be elections as the time of assignment elapses.

[Szabo] I am not familiar with this particular rumor. I certainly think that the existence of managers working in the Hungarian economy cannot be made uncertain on 2 January, and no one wants such a thing. According to the new regulations, their course and manner, the collective will in any case confirm those who deserve it at least during the next 2 years.

[Toth] The practice tried today shows that the management council sets up a first and second candidate, a type of sequence. At first glance it appears that this might disturb or influence the body which must make a decision.

[Szabo] I consider it very important that in the future, too, the selection of the leader of a body should be thoroughly prepared, because it is not a kilogram of salt that we are buying. Much depends on it, the existences, subsistences of many hundreds, several thousands of people, and the work-success of each enterprise. That is why certain curbs in the procedure keep it from becoming superficial. To pull someone out of thin air, who is immediately written in without being certain that his record is blameless -- it should not be possible to elect thieves. Since ancient times, every society has had such curbs; our system of preparation will also.

Either there will be a council exercising the right of employer, or, at roughly half of the enterprises, the system will be that the post will be filled via direct election, which is very similar to today's situation. I consider it to be expressly advantageous that before the elections, in several stages and at several forums, there should be preparatory discussions and audiences, the candidates should be asked for their thoughts in writing on the strategy they would use to run the enterprise they may be elected to lead, and at several forums, there should be a way for expert people, bodies, representatives of workers to form a preliminary opinion, and the final, electing organization should be able to take these opinions into account. However, this should be advice, recommendations, and not obligatory.

[Toth] In your judgment, how can the spread of workshop democracy affect economic work? This is the other important primary goal.

[Szabo] I believe that this is the goal. We are doing it so that work will be better. I think that two things, the time frame, and the pressure to fulfill it in this time, are two incentives which will increase output.

MARJAI DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW MEETING 17 SEPTEMBER

LD172206 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical-scientific inter-governmental cooperation committee, left for Moscow Monday to attend a session of the chairmen of committees. He is accompanied by Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi.

ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 17 SEPTEMBER

LD171837 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 17 Sep 84

[MTI at 1709 GMT transmits a service message killing this item without explanation]

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Central Control Commission of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Workers' Party (MPLA-PT) headed by Manuel Alexandre Duarte Rodrigues, chairman of the Central Control Commission and member of the Political Committee, arrived in Budapest Monday on the invitation of the Central Control Commission of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Imre Somogyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Control Commission.

REACTION 'MORE TELLING' THAN ANDREOTTI REMARKS

LD171229 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, Sept. 16 -- Even Sunday has not helped West German attacks on Italy's Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti who has been criticised for several days now for his statement to the effect that it was good that there were two German states, and that things should remain like that. The fierceness of attacks became more intense, invectives levelled at Andreotti getting more and more off-handed.

In the wake of the FRG reaction PAP journalist wrote: If those beyond the Elbe widespreadly rise the issue of reunification, everybody has to consider it obvious. If a Western politician happens to voice just once, occasionally, some reservations in this respect, he encounters a virtual avalanche of invectives, arrogant remarks or even denunciations, at that on the part of Chairman of the Bundestag's Foreign Committee Marx in person, according to whom Andreotti wanted to render a service to...Italian Communists. [paragraph as received]

Would it be the way the Bonn respect for an ally's sovereignty looked like, even when it comes to statements on international issues? [sentence as received] Andreotti faces widespread grudges that his words came at a communist press festival. Would it be so that Bonn wanted to export its extreme anti-communism also to Italy, forgetting that the Communist Party in that country is a normal participant in political life?

Perhaps it will seem paradoxical, but the Bonn reaction turned out to be more telling and more interesting than the Italian minister's statement in itself.

COURT CONFIRMS FRASYNIUK, PINIOR SENTENCES

NC171504 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 17 (AFP) -- The regional court in Wroclaw, southwestern Poland, confirmed today the sentences of two former Solidarity union leaders to two months in prison for having attempted to disturb "public order." The two leaders, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Jozef Pinior, were released this summer as part of the July amnesty for political prisoners. But in August, they were arrested while putting flowers on a Wroclaw plaque commemorating the birth of Solidarity, and on August 31, they were sentenced to two months in jail. They were believed to be the first Solidarity leaders to have been returned to jail after the amnesty.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, at his home in Gdansk, said he "deplored" the decision and added it "augured nothing good" for the future.

Witnesses said the men were refused permission to explain in court why they had placed the wreath on the plaque. Other leaders of the banned trade union movement, including Mr Walesa, carried out similar ceremonies without being arrested on the union's anniversary in August. Among those at today's hearing was Karol Modzeleski, one of the top 11 opposition leaders to have been freed under amnesty.

Mr Frasyniuk and Mr Pinior smuggled a statement out of prison in which they said their sentences demonstrated "what was left of recent liberalisation and social accords."

They said that jailings and political repression "will not stop the Polish people fighting for civil and union liberties" and said the struggle for union freedom remained the major priority. The message added that the government had the opportunities to take a step towards new social accord by legalising the underground Solidarity organization and allowing it to operate openly.

TALKS WITH SOVIET PLANNING OFFICIAL CONCLUDE

Jaruzelski-Baybakov Talks

LD171839 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 16 — First Secretary of PUWP Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov who is on a visit to Poland at the invitation from the Polish Government.

During the talk, both sides stressed the great significance of the decisions of this year economic session of the CMEA member countries and the meeting of Polish and Soviet leaders for further development of comprehensive cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, and especially for the Long-Term Programme of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation of Poland and the Soviet Union Till the Year 2000.

Consistent realization of these agreement makes it possible to base the economic development of Poland on strong and solid foundation, creates favourable conditions for modernization of the production base, and for acceleration of scientific and technological progress. The hitherto results of coordination of plans viewed as the main instrument in adjusting trends of economic policy were evaluated as positive. It was stressed that the hitherto experience had firmly revealed the effectiveness of friendly cooperation under conditions of the growing course of confrontation carried out by the U.S. and some capitalist states inspired by the U.S. along with the policy of economic restrictions against Poland.

Both sides stated that joint undertakings in science and technology, development of fuel and resource base, cooperation and production specialization in processing industries, being intensely worked on now, would serve for further broadening of cooperation. In this process, Poland will continue to meet with Soviet Union's assistance.

Plan Coordination Assessed

LD171223 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 17 -- Three-day talks on coordination of plans for the years 1986-1990 and long-term plans till 1995, chaired by heads of Polish and Soviet central planning bodies, Vicepremiers Manfred Gorywoda and Nikolay Baybakov, came to a close here today. In the course of talks the sides made a favourable assessment of the hitherto works on c ination of plans, based on the assumptions of the plan for Long-Term Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Poland and the Soviet Union, signed in May this year by the Polish and Soviet leaders, and on the decisions by the CMEA economic summit.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union and its assistance, especially over the past few years, made it possible to gradually overcome the aftermath of Western economic restrictions towards Poland, and today it constitutes one of the fundamental factors of the improvement in the country's economic situation.

Coordination of long-term plans is expected to bring about intensification and further extension of economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Polish works on the economic plan for 1986-1990 will particularly focus on creating conditions for boosting exports to the Soviet Union of the processing industry products. Plans provide for an increase in the volume and variety of mutual supplies of high-quality marketables, sought after in the market.

After the talks chairmen of the Polish and Soviet central planning bodies, Vicepremiers Manfred Gorywoda and Nikolay Baybakov granted interviews for PAP and TV journalists.

Vicepremier Baybakov said that talks had made it possible to discuss numerous essential issues relating to the long-term plan for bilateral cooperation, signed by Konstantin Chernenko and Wojciech Jaruzelski. Cooperation should help overcome Poland's economic difficulties, speed up both countries' development and better satisfy social needs.

Vice premier Gorywoda said in part that the talks would have much bearing on the development of economic cooperation between the two states.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES NICARAGUA'S BORGE MARTINEZ

LD171953 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Tomas Borge Martinez, member of national leadership of the Nicaraguan National Liberation Front and interior minister. The meeting, which was held in cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by General Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs. At the end of his official friendly visit in our country Tomas Borge Martinez met journalists at the INTERPRESS Center. The minister referred to the general election in Nicaragua, due to be held at the beginning of November. While presenting economic difficulties of his country he emphasized the significance of the assistance given to Nicaragua by socialist states. [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish at 1200 GMT on 17 September adds that "Tomas Borge Martinez, interior minister of Nicaragua... has visited Gdansk coastal region" where he "was received by Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Gdansk."]

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH PRC

Mining Protocol

LD172113 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Gao Yangwen, PRC minister of coal industry, is visiting Poland at the invitation of Minister Czeslaw Piotrowski. Negotiations have ended with the signing of a joint protocol defining the directions of cooperation in mining between Poland and China for the immediate future. An agreement setting up a Polish-Chinese standing working party on cooperation in mining within the Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Techniological Cooperation was also signed. Today Minister Gao Yangwen was received by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner, member of party Central Committee Politburo.

Cultural, Scientific Agreement

LD160301 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 15 -- Poland's Foreign Vice-Minister Jozef Wiejacz and Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian have signed an agreement on the programme of cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

The document provides for cooperation in the field of museology, preservation of monuments of [word indistinct], theatres, music, liberarianship and folklore as well as possibilities to exchange artistic groups and specialists, etc. In science the programme determines principles, methods and fields of operation between appropriate ministries and institutions.

During his visit to Poland Vice-Minister Lu Zhixian was received by Minister of Culture and Art Kazimierz Zygulski.

CSSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS

Group Arrives 16 Sep

LD162246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Here is our correspondent Pavel Kopecky with a topical news item from the PPR:

Early this evening Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, arrived in Poland on an official, friendly visit. He is accompanied by Central Council of Trade Union Secretaries Viliam Kozik, Frantisek, Brabenec, and Miroslav Spaniel, and officials of 12 trade union central committees.

The Czechoslovak guests were welcomed at Warsaw Okecie Airport by Tadeusz Porebski and Albin Siwak, members of the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee. During their visit, the Czechoslovak delegation will be meeting officials of Polish trade unions, representatives of some voivodship commissions for cooperation between trade unions, and learning about the situation (?in the run-up to the congress) of the Polish trade union movement. The aim of the visit is also to effect an exchange of experience in the work of trade union and to discuss possibilities for expanding cooperation between Czechoslovak and Polish trade unionists.

Talks With Leaders

LD172251 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Dispatch by Warsaw correspondent Pavel Kopecky]

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, which is on a 4-day friendly visit to Poland, met today with members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Tadeusz Porebski, secretary of the party Central Committee, and with Albin Siwak. PZPR representatives briefed the Czechoslovak guests about the continuing stabilization in Poland, an expression of which is also to be found in the building up of new trade unions on socialist principles. Questions of mutual cooperation between trade union members from both countries were also examined.

The delegation of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement was received today by Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, who briefed them about the development of the Polish economy and topical tasks in ideological work. He pointed at the growing positive trends as well as at certain persisting problems in the political, economic, and social life of the country. In the late afternoon the Czechoslovak trade union delegation met at Jachranka, near Warsaw, with the chairmen of some Polish trade union federations, officials of trade union organizations from producer cooperatives and other plants, and exchanged with them experiences from the work of trade unionists of both countries.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES PARTY ROLE IN ELECTIONS

AU141125 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] PAP -- At its 11 September session, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo listened to a report on the implementation of party cells' tasks and discussed the most important tasks facing party organizations in the immediate future.

In connection with the coming elections to territorial self-government bodies, the Politburo agreed that it is necessary for party organizations to stimulate self-government bodies and create an atmosphere favorable to the elections. It also stressed that lively and effective activities in territorial self-government bodies, and efforts to raise the role of these bodies and the status and importance of representative bodies in the life of the people, and to strengthen people's rule in Poland are important tasks of party members.

The Politburo discussed the preparations for the 17th Central Committee plenum.

OFFICIAL ON COMING NATIONAL TU MEETING

AU141130 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Sep 84 pp 1-2

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Lubanski, chairman of the Trade Union Organizational Commission, by PAP correspondent Romana Kolecka: "Our Movement's Political Unity Justifies the Need for Cooperation"; date and place not given; first two paragraphs TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Excerpts] The communique issued by the final session of the college of the chairmen of national trade union organizations announced an important event -- the national coordination meeting of trade unions.

Your PAP correspondent Romana Koleck asked Wlodzimierz Lubanski, chairman of the Organization Commission for the national trade union meeting, to expatiate on the college's decisions and on the preparations for the meeting.

[Kolecka] Why has the college decided to end its activity?

[Lubanski] We have decided that the college has completed its tasks and that at the present stage of the organization and integration of the trade union movement the college is no longer an adequately representative platform. For example, the voivodship commissions for trade union cooperation were not represented in the college. Nor were -- and this is especially important -- the trade union organizations of the workers class from the largest plants in the large industrial centers represented in the college. This means that the college has been unable to talk with the authorities on behalf of the entire trade union movement.

The other reason for the disbanding of our college is purely organizational and is related to the most important issue as far as trade unionists are concerned -- preparations for the all-Poland coordination meeting. The college, which consisted of representatives of 112 all-Poland organizations, was unable to effectively prepare this meeting.

[Kolecka] Where will the meeting be held and when? Who will attend it?

[Lubanski] There are several cities under consideration, but we regard the Baildon foundry in Katowice as the best site for the conference, because of the foundry's traditions and special political significance. After all, the first meeting of trade unionists from all over Poland was held in this foundry more than a year ago. The meeting will probably be held at the end of September and the beginning of October, after the discussion of the draft documents distributed among all trade unionists has been completed.

[Kolecka] What can trade unionists expect of this national meeting?

[Lubanski] The meeting is expected to fulfill two basic aims, which are closely connected. First, it is to draw up theses for the trade unions' action program. These theses will be subjected to discussions throughout the trade union movement. A joint program and political unity of our movement are factors in organizational unity, which we need.

That is why the second aim of the meeting is to establish national representation of the trade union movement in a form that satisfies the present level of our movement's organizational development and integration. This form should ensure a genuinely representative and partnerlike dialogue with the power apparatus.

A lack of a representation of the entire trade union movement and its enormous fragmentation has made this dialogue difficult and reduced the effectiveness of our activity. Now, without any suggestions from the outside, we want to devise the best possible formula for all-Poland representation that satisfies our needs. The authorization for this stems from the trade union law and from ILO Convention 87 on trade union freedoms, in accordance with which the trade unionists themselves determine the internal organization of the trade union movement.

[Kolecka] Will you set up a national organization of all trade union organizations, a kind of trade union headquarters?

[Lubanski] In no case. Trade unionists think that it is still too early to contemplate such a proposition. We want to set up a platform for a nationwide agreement among trade unionists. All participants in the meeting would subscribe to this agreement. The representation created by such an agreement would be a temporary one until an assembly of Polish trade unions is convened next year.

BRIEFS

GDR SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION — Talks on cooperation between the Academies of Science of the GDR and Poland were concluded in Warsaw this weekend. The participants particularly discussed the project for a cooperation program for the years 1986-1990. It was decided to increase joint work in the fields of biotechnology, microelectronics, computer technology, physics, and organic chemistry. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 16 Sep 84 LD]

LEADERS MEET VISITING FORMER COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT

Dobrin, Andrei Meet Michelsen

AU132015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/9/1984 -- Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, former president of the Republic of Colombia, member of the leadership of the Liberal Party, had an interview, on Thursday, with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairwoman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] and other members of the National Council.

Opinions were exchanged on possibilities and ways of developing the relations between the SDUF and the Liberal Party of Colombia, between the two countries and people.

The same day, the Colombian guest had an interview with Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. Questions were approached related to the development of the Romanian-Colombian relations on multiple planes as well as aspects of the current international political life.

Giosan, Pungan Meet Colombian

AU141626 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1523 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/9/1984 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, had an interview on September 14 with Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, former president of the Republic of Colombia, a leading member of the Liberal Party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the SDUF National Council. The parliamentary organization and activity in Romania were presented and views were exchanged on the Romanian-Colombian relations, with emphasis on the wish to deepen and diversify them further, to mutual benefit.

The same day, the Colombian guest met Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. They highlighted during the interview the possibilities to develop the economic collaboration between the two countries and to increase the bilateral commercial exchange.

Radulescu Meets Michelsen

AU151656 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1620 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/9/1984 -- During an interview between Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, and Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, former president of Colombia, leading member of the Liberal Party, the growing course of the Romanian-Colombian relations on multiple planes was mentioned with satisfaction and the wish was expressed to deepen and diversify the economic and technico-scientific cooperation and to expand bilateral trade exchanges.

International issues were also approached and it was stressed that all states should step up their efforts to establish a climate of understanding and peace throughout the world.

DOBRESCU RECEIVED BY ETHIOPIAN LEADER MENGISTU

AU132020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Addis Ababa AGERPRES 13/9/1984 -- A warm message of friendship and best wishes of personal health and success in activity, of prosperity and progress for the Ethiopian people was conveyed to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the CC of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, chairman of Provisional Military Administration Council, on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Thanking, Mengistu Haile Mariam requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed the expression of his feelings of esteem and friendship, as well as warm wishes of good health and personal happiness, of fresh achievements to the Romanian people in the building of the new system.

The exchange of message was occasioned by the call paid on Mengistu Haile Mariam by Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, head of the delegation who represented the RCP to the inaugural congress of the Working People's Party of Ethiopia and the events marking the tenth anniversary of the revolution.

Mengistu Haile Mariam evoked with great pleasure the meetings he had with Nicolae Ceausescu, which laid foundations to the fruitful Romanian-Ethiopian collaboration, in the spirit of mutual advantage and interest. The wish was expressed that in the spirit of the talks and understandings reached at summit level, steady action be taken for the continuous expansion of the bilateral relations in various domains, especially economic. It was stressed that the development of the relations between the two parties and states fully accorded with the interests of the Romanian and Ethiopian peoples, the cause of peace, progress and socialism.

COMMISSION WITH SUDAN HOLDS SESSION IN BUCHAREST

AU171729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1624 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/9/1984 -- The eighth session of the joint Romanian-Sudanese Political Commission and the ninth session of the joint Romanian-Sudanese Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation started in Bucharest on September 17. The delegations are headed by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ibrahim Mun'im Mansur, member of the Executive Bureau of the central leadership of the Sudanese Socialist Union, minister of finance and economic planning of the Democratic Republic of Sudan.

During the joint session satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Sudanese Socialist Union, at the upward course of the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural ties between the two countries and peoples. The decisive role was emphasized of the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ja'far Muhammad Numayri when highly important measures were set for the promotion and development of the cooperation and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The two delegations survey the way in which the decisions made during top level meetings and the measures adopted at the previous session of the joint commissions are being translated into fact. New actions of cooperation are also examined in the economic, technical, scientific and cultural fields aimed at further expanding the fine Romanian-Sudanese bonds.

HARVEST REPORT; AGRICULTURAL TRADE RISES

AU161712 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 84 p 1

[Summary] Belgrade, 20 Aug (TANJUG) — "According to latest estimates, about 5.3 million metric tons of wheat have been harvested from 1,410,000 hectares, that is 96.5 percent of the fields." Speaking at a press conference in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, Tome Kozmanovski, secretary of the General Association for Agriculture of Yugoslavia, said that this year's wheat harvest, even when completed, will probably be 150,000 to 200,000 metric tons smaller than last year's. Domestic requirements of 3.2 million metric tons of marketable surpluses of wheat have almost been covered, since 3,115,000 metric tons have been purchased.

Preparations are being made for fall work (harvest, sowing, plowing) which will have to be carried out on nearly 5 million hectares. Sufficient quantities of seed have been provided for fall sowing on about 2,021,000 hectares, 1,530,000 hectares of which will be sown with wheat. Despite the increased slaughter of domestic livestock, about 16,000 tons of deep-frozen beef and about 21,600 tons of other kinds of meat had been imported by the end of June. During the same period last year, 15,618 tons and during all of last year as much as 63,111 tons of meat were imported, 41,575 tons of which were pork.

Kozmanovski also stated that the overall exports of agriculture and the food processing industry in the first 5 months of this year increased as against the same period last year by 4 percent, that is, from $350.5 million to $365.8 million. During the same period, imports have increased by 9 percent, that is, from $231 million to $251.6 million

AUGUST 12 MONTH INFLATION FIGURE 60 PERCENT

AU161712 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 84 p 3

[Summary] According to Sreten Milanovic, president of the Republican Community for Price of Serbia, Yugoslavia's inflation increased 60 percent in August of this year compared with August of 1983. According to preliminary data, retail prices in Yugoslavia increased 27.1 percent in August of this year compared with last December, while in Serbi they increase 27 percent. In the same period, the costs of living increased in Yugoslavi 23.9 percent and in Serbia 22.7 percent. The increase in the prices of industrial products was 27.3 percent. Milanovic also announced that as from 1 October the interest on loans will be 50 percent or more, expect for loans for special purposes.

MOJSOV STRESSES COOPERATION AT UNCTAD SESSION

LD172228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1716 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Geneva, September 17 (TANJUG) — Lazar Mojsov, a member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, came out here today in favour of starting a process of multilateral negotiating to promote international cooperation. Mojsov addressed the formal meeting of UNCTAD's 29th session on the occasion of the U.N. specialized organisation's 20th anniversary.

UNCTAD has played an invaluable role in strengthening international cooperation for development, he evaluated. Even UNCTAD has not remained spared from heavy consequences in the crisis of internaitonal economic and political relations, the Yugoslav Presidency member said. Agreements reached at the Belgrade 6th UNCTAD session have been carried out only partly, he added.

Mojsov recalled the current interest in the developing countries' call for an urgent international action be it when it comes to starting globel negotiations on development, protectionism and structural adaptation or when it comes to the drama-filled problem of indebtedness or else to the untenable position of the least developed countries.

TV SHOWS ATTENDANCE AT 5 SEP PRESIDENCY SESSION

AU171605 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Television in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 5 September carries a 1.5-minute report on the session of the SFRY Presidency on that day which discussed reports on recent meetings with foreign heads of state or government. Veselin Djuranovic presided.

The film clip and the stills of the session accompanying the report show the Presidency sitting in the usual room at the usual doughnut-shaped table, in the following order, clockwise: Dorboslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs; an empty chair; Josip Vrhovec, Stane Dolanc, Branko Mikulic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Secretary Muhamed Berberovic, Ali Sukrija, Lazar Mojsov, Nikola Ljubicic, an empty chair; three unrecognized men; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Dusan Alimpic, president of the SFRY Assembly, sitting in the last seat next to the aisle.

JOINT COMMITTEE DISCUSSES KOSOVO EMIGRATION

LD130630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1530 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure is a social and political problem which we shall encounter until we fully eradicate it, Bora Denkov, member of the Federal Executive Council, said today at the joint session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber's Committees for Sociopolitical Relations and for Internal Policy. The delegates of the the two committees noted that through organized social action, a significant step had been made in eliminating the causes of emigration. Through a series of measures, conditions for all those who want to return to Kosovo have been improved.

Before the debate of the joint committee session began, the delegates heard the report by Momcilo Trajkovic on the recent visit which a group of SFRY Assembly delegates paid to Kosovo, and on the talks which they had in the municipalities of Pec and Pristina. This report deals with the topical events in Kosovo as well as some phenomena which exert an influence on the stabilization of circumstances in the province. It was noted, among other things, that the system of social self-protection is not at the necessary level, because 90 percent of the enemy acts are being detected by internal affairs organs. It also stresses the worrying accumulation of cases at judiciary organs of the province, as well as phenomena of judges of Albanian nationality leaving their posts in the judiciary. Examples of organized attempts to buy up land and property of Serbs and Montenegrins at very high prices in order to encourage their move from Kosovo were also pointed out.

Jozo Bodruzic, the first participant in the debate, advocated a speedier change of the law in order that Kosovo problems might be more speedily resolved. He also stressed that pressures for emigration were exerted not only on Serbs and Montenegrins, but also on Turks, Croats, and Macedonians living in this province. The social action aimed at preventing these phenomena must be, in his view, directed at creating a feeling of historical responsibility in the Kosovo working class.

Rajko Jecmenica spoke in favor of talks in which there would be less quantative and statistical indices, and more political assessments of the results achieved. He also directed a comment at the contents of reports on the situation in Kosovo which say little about the sociopolitical actions, and thus the impression is gained that activities are pursued by internal affairs organs and not by sociopolitical organizations and communities. Commenting on the information that in 600 Kosovo villages there are no longer any Serbs and Montenegrins, Jecmenica said that this called for an assessment on the quality of the political and social action which had been waged. Statements made by individuals, which are often contradictory, in his view should not be understood as official but as personal attitudes and that for statements which inflict harm, political responsibility, too, should not be excluded.

Through systemic measures, the possibility should be unfolded not only for the return of those who had emigrated, but also for people from all parts of the country coming to Kosovo, Miodrag Trifunovic said. He also stressed that it was impermissible that differentiation had not been carried out in full when it is known that this process represents in fact the way to a return of trust, halting emigration and improving intranational relations. He also stressed that through energetic social action, all organized attempts by the irredenta to encourage emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province through paying high prices for land and property purchases should be prevented. In conclusion, Trifunovic said that a wrong policy had been pursued in Kosovo for years. Now, when this has become clear, nearly all its protagonists escaped responsibility, and the ordinary man does not understand.

Vjekoslav Vidjak said that young people in Kosovo had been gripped by nationalism to a greater extent than before. He illustrated this with the example of the student hostels in which Serbs and Montenegrins do not like to live. When they do live there, they do so in small numbers only. He also said that among those who had emigrated from Kosovo, a majority are young people. He assessed the application of the national formula in providing jobs, introduced by some municipalities and work organizations in Kosovo, as anti-constitutional activity.

Stressing that the problems are not merely Kosovo's problems, Stefica Bahtijarevic said that they are Yugoslav and joint problems and that the interest to resolve them is a joint one for the entire Yugoslav working class. Therefore, in her view, the class interest must be above all other interests and as such represented in all documents and at all levels.

Two key issues in Zarija Martinovic's view are economic stabilization and brotherhood and unity. Only spreading brotherhood and unity, Martinovic said, can be a long-term process, while all negative phenomena, including emigration, must be resolved by speedier and efficient measures. He described the fact that judges of Albanian nationality were leaving their posts in the judiciary system as opportunism, but he also said that in this context there were cases of alliance with enemy forces who are the target of the judiciary.

PASIC CALLS FOR RELIANCE ON, FREEDOM FOR SCIENCE

AU121658 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Sep 84 p 6

[Third part of Prof Dr Najdan Pasic article: "Critical Reexaminations: Science As Its Own Judge"]

[Excerpts] The overall policy and practice of the LC must be firmly based on scientific realizations, on a critical scientific analysis of social reality that is not restrained and deformed by pragmatic demands of day-to-day policy and its "wisdom."

Without this, penetration by bureaucratic subjectivism and voluntarism is unavoidable. The danger exists that the process of party bureaucratization itself may flare up and spread uncontrolled like a summer forest fire, and thus, within a relatively short time, destroy certain vital characteristics of the revolutionary vanguard. While formally retaining the revolutionary ideology and phraseology, the organized force of the deepest historic change has begun to transform itself into a conservative force to preserve the social and political status quo and into a sometimes conscious, sometimes spontaneous defense of already acquired bureaucratic positions and privileges.

One such bureaucratic privilege with far-reaching consequences is the position of sacred and final judge in all social and political disputes. The political leadership which demands and usurps such a position places itself above the formally valid laws and above the authority of science. It legalizes its own bureaucratic voluntarism.

The LC has no pretension of forever monopolizing the political power won in the revolution but rather to use it in a process of social emancipation of labor in which new, increasingly broader forms of workers democracy -- all the way to a complete self-managing socialization of politics -- are born. With the development of self-management the LC realizes its leading role less and less from a position of power, but more and more as a factor of ideological and political activity within the self-managing system, of which the LC is an integral part.

The LC's leading role in our society is not an incident, but rather the historic result of the twofold consistency of the Yugoslav Communists: a consistent struggle for the long-term (historic) interests of the workers class, and a consistent, creative application of revolutionary Marxist theory and the scientific knowledge based on it. It is precisely because of this characteristic of its leading role that the LC does not demand for itself either a monopoly on expressing the interests of the workers class or a position of tutor over social sciences. The LCY program distinctly says, paraphrasing Marx, that "science is its own judge."

Living Principles of Revolutionary Practice

Experience shows that these permanent orientations of the LCY program are not abstract dogmas but rather living principles of revolutionary practice which in every stage of development acquire a new, richer, and concrete content, or lose their sense. They have one scope and significance in the initial stages of the development of self-management, and another in the stage of transforming self-management into a complete system of the society's organization. In a system based on pluralism of self-managing interests, science must be one of the vital independent factors of organized socialist awareness.

However, the real position today of science in society and in relation to political power centers is by far not such as to ensure a corresponding role of scientific analysis, a critical and creative elaboration of current questions of social development. Without this, the invocation of science can transform itself into an empty phrase serving to conceal the daily practice of pragmatism and vulgar empiricism.

These questions are very topical, and it is not incidental that the draft conclusions of the 13th session speak extensively about the importance of a scientific approach to all problems of social development, about the integrationof science into the self-managing-delegate system of decisionmaking, and about theoretical work and the nurturing and development of Marxist theory in the LC itself.

For this orientation to yield appropriate results, we cannot remain only on generalized and often repeated formulas and recommendations. We must not close our eyes to the fact that in our country, too, despite all the already executed or planned democratic changes, science and particularly the social sciences are still under strong pressure from bureaucratic dogmatism and utilitarianism that are being expressed in more or less overt or covert efforts to place scientific research, particularly when social relations and phenomena are involved, under the control of the pertinent centers of economic and political power. However, these centers frequently expect and demand that science be an ever ready witness in favor of the official policy and its daily needs and orientations and that, in the final analysis, it adopt an apologetic attitude toward social and political reality.

BELOVSKI VIEWS 13TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD120901 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The 13th session of the LCY Central Committee began the process of critical examination of our political movement's ability to adapt itself to new conditions. The very fact that the LCY is ready to carry out a self-critical examination of its ideopolitical and organizational-cadre capability and openly face its own shortcomings tells us a great deal about its strength. This is a plus on our part and not a minus, Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed on Zagreb television's "Dialogues" feature tonight.

Bearing in mind the conditions in which the all-party discussion on the proposed conclusions is being conducted and the goal which it is to achieve, it is impermissible to have doubts about its outcome now, at the beginning. Why should there be any reservations and doubts, Belovski asked, before Communists, the working class, and other working people have been able to say what they think about the proposed conclusions? When opening the all-party discussion, he recalled, we were aware that some extreme attitudes could manifest themselves. There could be a certain indifference, apathy, silence at meetings, and insufficient readiness for a more active involvement in sociopolitical action. The other extreme possibility was that momentary dissatisfaction could lead to radicalism with extremely critical undertones concerning the entire LC and especially its leadership. However, in the public's reaction there is no evidence so far of either extreme possibility.

The 13th session, the LCY Central Committee Presidium secretary stressed, was not prompted by any concrete dissatisfaction with any particular segment of our social development, but by an accumulated realization in all of us that the time had come for a critical reappraisal, of ourselves first, and then all developments in society. This is precisely the reason why we are not interested in any kind of internal party discussion behind closed doors. We can only assess the LC on the basis of an objective analysis of its mobilizing and leading role and its contribution to the social action aimed at overcoming the existing difficulties.

We all agree, Belovski noted, that we need a stronger, more highly mobilized and more effective LC. However, this will not happen just because we want it to. The LC will overcome its own shortcomings and lagging behind only through creative efforts to resolve the existing socioeconomic contradictions, to resolve outstanding problems. The deeper its roots in the working class, the more creatively it expresses the interests of the working class. The freer it is of bureaucratism and of forum-type work, the stronger it will grow... Our aim should be to see that actions are started by Communists and LC organizations in every environment on the basis of critical and self-critical discussion and, it goes without saying, in accordance with concrete programs.

However, it would be wrong, Belovski said, to aim the 13th session and the draft conclusions only at the organs and organizations of the LC. We do not imagine that we have created the best thing in the world and that all Communists and organizations have to do is discuss the implementation of the conclusions and carrying out of tasks. We are deeply interested in seeing that the critical voice of the grassroots is heard, that the opinions of organizations and Communists and the social environments in which they work are heard. We expect draft conclusions to be expanded and elaborated.

There were speculations in our press that a conflict took place at the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee between the Presidium and the Central Committee. In the Presidium we judged before the 13th plenary session that the conclusions were quite generalized, that they had no "teeth." However, since the draft was already in "circulation" it was decided that the chairman at the session would not insist on the adoption of the conclusions. Consequently, there was no need to invent interpretations according to which the LCY Central Committee had been courageous enough not to adopt what the Presidium had proposed and so on. I wish to stress, he added, that the LCY Central Committee is increasingly becoming the political center of the Yugoslav revolution and it is tackling the true problems of our society in a most responsible and democratic manner. This is an exceptionally significant step forward. However, the appraisal of the work of both the Presidium and the Central Committee is not a matter for them alone. Their activity should be assessed by the entire LC and also by all the other socialist and self-managing forces.

One of our key tasks is to affirm democratic centralism, said the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. I know that there will be groups and individuals who will label us as striving for unitarism. The tendencies of the federalization of the LCY represent heavy fetters which weigh down the LC in carrying out its historical vanguard all-Yugoslav role. Therefore, we must reaffirm the principle of democratic centralism, we must unite in the LCY and thus also in the whole of the Yugoslav community. Cries are heard that an extraordinary congress should be convened and that the leadership should be changed. Belovski noted that everything which does not correspond to the historical role and function of the LC, to the social development, everything which is not in line with the principles of ideopolitical differentiation or which lags behind, hesitates or behaves in an opportunist manner should be changed.

Speaking about the LCY's unity, Dimce Belovski commented in particular on the concepts which say "let the leadership achieve unity," and he added that unity in leading bodies is a very significant issue. This unity, however, cannot be achieved at the baize-covered table, through negotiations or by signing a joint declaration. Unity is the process to which we should aspire, but it also calls for a change in the relations among forces in our society. Ideas of brotherhood and unity, of fellowship, of common destiny and common future should prevail over provincial interests, over isolationism, profiteering and over the belief that separate and one-sided interests could be achieved at the expense of unity.

In the all-party debate we must fight for open Communist criticism, but in the same vein we must combat any kind of criticism for criticism's sake, phenomena of casting doubt on everything in this society. I would not like, Belovski said, to sound too optimistic because there are quite a lot of problems, but in establishing our tasks we must proceed from whatever is positive and this we must constantly affirm.

We must be down to earth. We should say quite openly that what we lack is the historical mission and role of Comrades Tito and Kardelj, their ability to harmonize diverse interests in Yugoslav society. It is not easy to compensate for such an absence of authority, nor can it be measured in months.

However, 4 years after Tito's death, Belovski said, we have proved to the ent[illegible]rld that the Yugoslav revolution remains true to its strategic orientations. In Y[illegible]oslavia there has been no power struggle among individuals and groups, which is not often the case in other countries and systems.

With the all-party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th plenum we have begun, though not in the formal sense, the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress. It is still too early to talk about the concept of the forthcoming congress, but I personally believe that it should fulfill three basic tasks — give a powerful impulse to the development of socialist self-management, register the significant results in the achievement of the goals of the economic stabilization and, lastly, adopt an acceptable solution of the way the political center of the Yugoslav socialist revolution should be organized.

Speaking about the major tasks which the LC faces, Dimce Belovski stressed in particular the need for it opening up toward the working class, toward the people. With its sectarian attitude toward the Socialist Alliance, toward the trade unions and toward the problems faced by the young generation, the LC is committing a historical error. To put it crudely, he noted, we in the LC "remember" that we have the Socialist Alliance and the trade unions when we face great difficulties, such as social upheavels. I believe that the all-party debate on the proposed conclusions represents an opportunity for the LC to become "attractive" to young people and to the working class. At the same time, through this struggle the LC must carry out a serious ideopolitical differentiation, rid itself of idlers, careerists and other superfluous ballast. The debate should express the view of workers about the kind of LC we need. Now is the opportunity to shake ourselves up, from the basic organization right up to the top. This could refresh us and make us better, more efficient and more acceptable to the working class and working people, Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said among other things.

MEETING ON DEVELOPMENT OF ARMY YOUTH FEDERATION

LD150138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG) — Activity among the young and within the youth organization, the development of their conscious and organized activity, is the task of all Communists in the Army, Lieutenant Colonel General Georgije Jovicic, president of the LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA), stressed at the consultative meeting on the organization and activity of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation in the Yugoslav People's Army which ended today.

The 2-day debate demonstrated that there is considerable unused space and possibilities for even more creative and more committed work by the youth organization, Jovicic said. In this context he recalled that the forthcoming statutory changes would also serve to improve the action and organizational ability of youth organizations in the YPA. However, it would not be a good thing if the organization, as a result of all this, became too concerned with itself and neglected its other tasks and obligations.

In Georgije Jovicic's view, there is no lack of viewpoints on what the strategic tasks of the youth organization are, but on how they should be implemented. These matters should be made more a concern of everybody and solutions found in every concrete action along with full respect for the characteristics of the environment in which the organization operates. Jovicic also noted that one should bear in mind that the youth organization was nevertheless only one of the subjects of the combat development of our Army. It has its place and role, but together with other subjects from which it can neither be identified nor isolated. If this is not so, it loses its identity and strength.

In the course of today's debate, issues which concern the whole youth organization of Yugoslavia were the focus of attention. They are the problems of organization and activity. What the youth organization does not lack, it was stressed, are words but actions. The cadre policy, which was said to be alienated from the membership, was also on the agenda.

The YNA youth organization must base its organizational solutions on the statute of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation. However, all the specific features of the YNA as a military organization must be taken into consideration in this context.

INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE FOR VISIT

LD170351 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1949 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- A parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Indonesia has arrived on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly. The Indonesian delegation is led by Dr Amir Murtono, vice chairman of the parliament. At Belgrade airport, the visitors were welcomed by Nusa Kersevan, vice president of the SFRY Assembly. The welcoming ceremony was also attended by delegate Dusan Pekic; Milan Jonovski, general secretary of the assembly; and by Surasto Murdopranoto, charge d'affaires of the Indonesian Embassy in the SFRY.

In the course of their 4-day visit, the Indonesian parliamentarians will have talks with the SFRY Assembly delegation and other high-ranking federal officials. They will also visit the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Manila, 23 Aug (TANJUG) -- Milos Beljic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador to the Philippines, has presented his credentials to Ferdinand Marcos, president of the Republic of the Philippines, who on this occasion expressed satisfaction over the development of useful relations between the two countries. Readiness for further development of bilateral cooperation and cooperation on the international plane was also stressed in the talk. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 84 p 7 AU] -- Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- By a decree of the SFRY Presidency, Samuilo Protic, hitherto deputy president of the Vojvodina Provincial Committee for International Cooperation, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Ecuador. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 17 Sep 84 LD]

TRADE WITH ALBANIA -- Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the first 7 months of this year the value of trade between Yugoslavia and Albania amounted to $55 million, which is the same as for the same period last year. This indicates that the amount of $120 million, the value of agreements concluded so far, will be realized by the end of the year. The main items imported from Albania include chrome ore, electricity and raw materials, machines and equipment and consumer goods. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 17 Sep 84 LD]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH DPRK -- Pyongyang -- A protocol on the exchange of ratification instruments on long-term economic cooperation between the DPRK and the SFRY for the period until 1987 was signed in the DPRK capital. The protocol on the exchange of ratificiation instruments was signed by Ljupco Tavciovski, SFRY ambassador, and by Chon Yong-chin, DPRK vice minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 84 p 7 AU]